BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,061 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Tuesday.
—OATHAY	2283	500	M. de Horne	2nd Aug.
*I. PARRAMATTA	3579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M SIAM	3141	500	W. D. Worcester	16th "
*I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	23rd "
—SURAT	3142	550	T. L. Parfitt	30th "
*I. MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shaylard	6th Sept.
MASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th "
				Friday.
*I. VALETTA	4911	1000	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2725	500	R. Hazelwood	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked I. proceed direct to London vi-Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fare: to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BRINDISI	3542	550	E. Ashdown	5th August.
ROHILLA	2144	500	C. H. Edwards	12th "
HYDASPES	2601	550	G. Sorfoner	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. N. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st N.V.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	12th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Custom House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	to sail.
ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	3rd Aug.

Passengers by s.s. Asia can book through to London or Ireland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 21st, 1887. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE splendid passenger steamer CLAN BUCHANAN, 3,000 tons, Captain MILLAR, will leave Bombay for Genoa direct, on or about the 2nd proximo.

The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

For cabin plans, rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Streets, Bombay, July 28th, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 Tons, Captain A. B. Gray, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 20th August.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. 2 Berth Cabins, Baths, Purkahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No Ghauts carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June 1887. Agents.

MASONIC.—THE SCOTTISH MASONIC FRATERNITY in Bombay propose giving a BANQUET in honour of their GRAND MASTER MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER SIR HENRY MORLAND, Knight, soon after his return to Bombay, which is shortly expected. The cost of tickets of admission, which will be issued to all Master Masons, irrespective of Constitution, has been fixed at Rs. 7-8 each.

Applications for tickets will be registered by the GRAND SECRETARY, Freemasons' Hall, Byculla.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORE COMPANY, Ld.

(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIELCHER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY 3th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 29, 1887. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Graacher (Mosel)	18	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	..
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	..
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	..
4 St. Christoly	13	15
5 St. Estephe	14	..
6 St. Emilion	15	..
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	..
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs. 22		
" " 8 doz. Pints " 31		
TERMS—NETT CASH.		
Apply to		
BREUL & Co.,		
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.		

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts. Rs.	Per doz. pints. Rs.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	55 0	58 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	53 0	54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	55 0	56 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 0 0	" 47 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubensheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	19 0
Geisenheimer	17 0	..
Leibfrauenmilch	21 0	24 0
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	25 0	28 0
Rudesheimer	25 0	28 0
Marcobrunner	28 0	31 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	..
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	..
Fine "	22 0	..
Very fine "	27 0	..
Most particular Prosser red Gilded Port	35 0	..
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	14 0	..
Les Canons	15 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	15 0	..
Chateau Leoville	19 0	..
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	21 0	..
Chateau Laditte	23 0	..
Chateau Mauvesin	27 0	..
From MOREAU & FILS.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux Medoc	17 0	..
Chateau Larose	23 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 3 0
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	..
From J. ROSMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Rosmer	18 0	..
From FRANZSCARVARY.		
Carlowitzer	Rs. 13 0	" 14 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	13 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	20 0	" 22 0
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne (Munster-Red Bars	25 0	..
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	27 0	..
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	30 0	..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	35 0	..
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	37 0	..
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	..
Chambertin	26 0	..
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	..
" " *	23 0	..
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	21 0	..
BEER.	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	5 4	" ..
Antons Dreher's Vienna Beer	6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	5 4	" 3 4
Grimm's " "	5 0	" ..
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	..
Vino Barbera	15 0	..
Vino Grignolino	15 0	..
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	..
" Finest	18 0	..
Vin Marsequa a case of 24 Bottles	40 0	..
Finest Kummel	32 0	..
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	15 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 12 to 22 lbs.	0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	2 4	per tin.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	1 lb. tin at	0 8
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	" 2 0	" ..
Celery	" ..	" 0 10
French Beans	" ..	" 0 10
Young Cut Beans	" ..	" 0 10
Young Peas I.	" ..	" 0 12
" II.	" ..	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" ..	" 0 12
Young Carrots	" ..	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ..	" 0 10
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1 8
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row
Bombay, June 9, 1887.

WANTED a well-educated European LADY GOVERNESS, in a gentleman's family, to instruct three children, ranging from seven to nine years of age, in English, French, Drawing, Music, etc. She must be of good character, and should possess respectable references. Application for terms, with testimonials and photograph, to be made to "OSCAR," care of Post Master, Hyderabad Deccan.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & Co.,
65 CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Size	1	2	3	4	10	litres.
Rs.	2-8,	3-8,	4-8,	5-4,	10-0	each.

The above prices include filling with Lime ready for use.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES. WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

THESE Colours are prepared with pigments of the purest quality, and being thoroughly ground in unadulterated Oil, they keep fresh and ready for use for lengthened periods.

	Cash prices.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour each	Rs. 0 4
Sixpenny " "	" 0 6
One Shilling " "	" 0 12
Eighteenpenny " "	" 1 0
Two Shillings " "	" 1 12
Four Shillings " "	" 2 8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.
FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

	Cash prices.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c. each	Rs. 7 0
Student's Box, fitted with 15 Colours, Brushes, &c.	" 16 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c.	" 21 8
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c.	" 41 0
Studio Box, No. fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c.	" 48 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c.	" 60 0

AND OTHER SIZES.

ARTISTS' CANVAS. SKETCHING TABLETS
ACADEMY BOARDS. PALETTES.
PREPARED MILL PALETTE KNIVES.
BOARDS. MAHLSTICKS.
SLABS & MULLERS. DIPPERS.

FINE HOG-HAIR AND SABLE BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISH BRUSHES.
HANDBOOKS ON ART.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,

CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS BY SPECIAL WARRANT TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS..... from Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES..... " Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALL MARKED AT LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,
AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY Little Pulteney Street, LONDON. | INDIAN BRANCHES, FORT, BOMBAY. AND EAST STREET POONA. | AND AT 12 Pall Mall LONDON.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 28	" 45
Cut-hunting	" 30	" 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	" 19	" 29
Cut-hunting	" 20	" 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face, 18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting "	" 110
Cut-hunting "	" 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	" 12
Shamrock	" 11
Thistle	" 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Plateware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM AND POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

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THEODOLITES.
LEVELS, LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS, BOOKS, BLOCKS
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES
PENCILS, CRAYONS, SAUCERS, SLANTS
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES, CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS, PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES
VARNISHES, OILS, MEDIA

AGENTS FOR SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

Can supply any Requisite and will be glad to give any Information wanted.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.
All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.
Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNACS,

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars.. Rs. 41-0. Three stars.. Rs. 36-0.
Two stars... " 33-0. One star ... " 30-0.

Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies are supplied in Jars containing two or four gallons.

MRS. LAKE,

DRESSES.

SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES. Rs. 25, 30, 35 and upwards.
INDIAN AND LACE MUSLINS. Rs. 40, 50, 60 and upwards.
FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS. Rs. 25, 28, 30 and upwards.

DRESSES.

CASHMIRE AND NUN'S VEILING. Rs. 40, 45, 50 and upwards.
SILKS AND SATIN DRESSES. Rs. 70, 80, 100 and upwards.
TULLE BALL DRESSES. Rs. 55, 65, 80 and upwards.

LADIES' PARIS HATS AND BONNETS, Rs. 15, 18, 20 AND UPWARDS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, Rs. 10, 12, 15 AND UPWARDS.
SAILOR HATS, Rs. 4, Rs. 6.
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BLACK CREME AND WHITE PIECE LACE AND LACE FLOUNCING,
JET AND PEARL EMBROIDERED TABLIERS AND LACE,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPS AND AIGRETTES,
FRENCH FLOWERS.

MRS. LAKE, MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF COATS,

GROUND SHEETS AND CARRIAGE APRONS.

WE have now received our new Goods as above for the Monsoon, they are specially made to withstand the effects of the climate, and thoroughly Waterproof.

Black Cavalry Regulation Cloak, now approved W. O. Pattern.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"	58"
Rs. 36	38	40	42	44	46

Dark Blue Twill, Double Texture, Chesterfield Shape, very stylish.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Rs. 28	30	32	34	36

Brown Black do. do. do. do. same as above.

Drab lined Grey Reversible Coats, very light.

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Rs. 10	11	12	13	14

Drab Twill on Shepherds Plaid Ground Sheets, 72" by 60" Rs. 13 0.
Do. do. do. Gig Apron, Strap and Nickel Ring, Rs. 10-8.
Double Texture Drab Twill W. P. Sheeting, 60" Wide, Rs. 6-8 per yard.
Also shortly expected Black Gig Aprons, Lined Scotch Tartans.

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GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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MARCKS'

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap..... 3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto ..... 5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts..... Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... " 36 0 " " 39 0 "

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A VERY CHOICE AUSTRALIAN WINE, between a Burgundy and a Claret, Rs. 19 per doz.

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The Celebrated O. K. Brand.

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MONSOON RATES,

FROM RS. 100 TO RS. 200 PER MONTH.

APPLY TO

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

WHISKY—SCOTCH & IRISH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported	Rs. 41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	" 37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	" 37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles	" 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	" 26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles	" 26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	" 24 4
DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO., three Shamrocks	" 29 8
Do. do. one Shamrock	" 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	" 26 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

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MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.
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Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.
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Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.

TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

Camp Beds.
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Durries.
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Turban Fringes.
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Gold Lace Chevrons.

Good Conduct Badges.
Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Putties or Leg Bandages.

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

GEO. YOUNGER & SON,

Brewers, ALLOA, N.B.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL ORGAN FUND.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT will be given in the Town Hall, on Tuesday next, the 2nd of August, at 5-30 p.m., in aid of the above Fund.—Admission Re. 1.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 30TH JULY, 1887.

Repetition of the splendid social adaptation of

EAST LYNNE (DOOKHEE GOOL)

BY

THE JUBILEE THEATRICAL COMPANY.

Gool—Miss Mary Fenton.
~~Feroze~~—Mr. C. S. Nazir (by special desire).
Soloo Fankdo—Mr. E. D. Mistry.

Tickets at the Theatre. Seats reserved without extra charge.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders held on 22th day of July 1887 a DIVIDEND of Rupees Forty-five per share free of income tax will be payable at the registered office of the company, No. 28, Meadow Street, on and after the 1st day of August 1887, to the registered shareholders standing on the register on 29th day of July 1887, on production of share certificate.

By order of the Boar',
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Khamgaum Cotton Pressing Co., Limited.
Bombay, 29th July 1887.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Re. 50 per Share out of the Profits realised by the Company during the half-year ending 30th June 1887, will be payable to the Shareholders at the Requested Office of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 8th August 1887, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificate when applying for their Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th July to 9th August 1887, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 29th July 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of KHADIZA BIBI (the widow of MIRZA ABDUL GANI) deceased.

SHARFUDIN KHATIL MOHOMED KHAN URANKER, the Executor named in the Will....Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven, and in the fifty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The seal of the High Court of Bombay

L. N. BANNAJI,
The 27th day of July 1887.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

RAJKOTE RACES.

1st DAY, SATURDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER 1887.

1ST RACE.—Bhavnagar Cup, Rs. 500—Rs. 250 presented by H. H. the Thakor Sahib of Bhavnagar and Rs. 250 from the Fund. For all Bombay Presidency-bred Countr-breds. Weight for age six furlongs.

1st Entry Rs. 15. 2nd Entry Rs. 40.

2ND RACE.—H. H. Agakhan's Purse of Rs. 300. For all Maiden Arabs and Kathiawar Country-breds. Weight for age, Kathiawar horses allowed 10 lbs.

1st Entry Rs. 5. 2nd Entry Rs. 50.

With a Starting Sweep of Rs. 15 for each horse declared to start. Three horses from different interests to start or the Purse will be withheld. Distance, 1 mile.

3RD RACE.—Pony Plate, Rs. 150. For all Country-bred Ponies 12½ and under. Weight for inches. ½ mile.

1st Entry Re. 10. 2nd Entry Rs. 20.

4TH RACE.—Challenge Shield of Rs. 750. For all Arabs and Country-breds. Weight for age and inches. Entrance Rs. 30. Distance 1 mile. To be won in two successive years to become the property of the winner.

5TH RACE.—The Horse Show Scramble, Rs. 100. 3 furlongs, Catch weights. For all horses exhibited at the Horse Show and not running in any other race. Entrance free.

6TH RACE.—Agency Police Sowar's Race. ½ mile. Owner's Cup. 1st prize Rs. 25 2nd Rs. 15, 3rd Rs. 10.

3RD DAY—MONDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER 1887.

1ST RACE.—Agency Cup, Rs. 300. For all prize winners and horses selected as Government remounts at the Show. 1 mile. Weight for age and inches. Entries before 10 p.m. of last day's Races. Rs. 20.

2ND RACE.—Nursery Plate, Rs. 400. For all Bombay Presidency-bred 4 and 5 years old. ½ mile 2 years to carry 6st. 9lbs, 3 years to carry 8st. 7lbs.

1st Entries Rs. 15. 2nd Entries Rs. 40.

3RD RACE.—Galloway Chase, Rs. 200. For all Galloways. Weight for inches. About 1½ miles. Entries before 10 p. m. of 1st day's Races. Rs. 20.

4TH RACE.—Charger Handicap, Rs. 250. For all chargers, the property of officers on full pay, regularly ridden on parade for the 3 months before entry. Certificate from C. O. necessary. Distance 1 mile. Weight for age and class raised 3 stone. If Arabs and Country-breds only run weight for age and class will be raised one stone.

5TH RACE.—Handicap for all Horses, Rs. 150. ½ mile. Entrance before 10 p. m. of 1st day.

6TH RACE.—Barbari Cowar's race. 1 mile. 1st prize Rs. 25, 2nd Rs. 15, 3rd Rs. 10.

RULES.

1. W. I. T. C. Rules to be in force unless otherwise provided for.

2. W. I. and Calcutta Turf Club certificates of age and measurement accepted.

3. Horses Galloways, &c., will be measured at 7 a. m on FRIDAY, the 4th November 1887.

4. The decision of the Stewards will be final as regards facts.

5. All objections must be made in writing, and accompanied with Rs. 50. The money to be forfeited, if the objection is considered frivolous.

6. Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs., Maidens allowed 7 lbs.

7. Except where otherwise specified, the following penalties will be in force. Winners of races once 4 lbs., twice 9 lbs., three times and oftener 12 lbs.

8. All persons entering Horses and Ponies must subscribe Rs. 20 and Rs. 15, respectively, to the Fund. Confederacies must be subscribed double.

9. First Entries close 1st September, 2nd Entries 15th October 1887.

10. In the event of any of the above races not filling, the Stewards have the power to substitute others.

11. There must be 2 entrances, in bona fide separate, interest, and trained in separate stables to constitute a race, otherwise it will be considered a walk over.

12. Half the public money and entrances in full will be given for a walk over.

13 Names of riders must be given in starting declaration, otherwise the owner may be fined a double entrance fee.

14. 5 per cent. of lotteries and winnings goes to the Fund.

15. Owners can claim half of their stable or horse in one lottery only on each race. No owner can claim any portion of his stable or horse in any lottery unless he has at least 10 tickets in the lottery, and no portion of his stable or horse can be bid for by a non owner in the race unless the bidder has 11 tickets in the lottery.

16. No winners will be paid till losers have paid in full to the Secretary.

17. All telegrams must be verified, by letter.

E. MACRAY,
Honorary Secretary, Rajkote Races.

CHEAP EDITIONS OF NEW NOVELS.

Price, Re. 1-6 each.

TWO BAD BLUE EYES; by Ritta.
LADY BRANKSMERE; by the Author of "Molly Bawn."
BENEATH THE WHEELS; by F. E. M. Notley.
HER WEEK'S AMUSEMENT; by the Author of "Molly Bawn."
HARD KNOT; by Charles Gibbon.
COQUETTE'S CONQUEST; by Richard Ashe King.
'TWIXT LOVE AND DUTY; by Tighe Hopkins.
LOVING A DREAM; by Charles Gibbon.
LOVE THE DEBT; by Richard Ashe King.
RED RIDING HOOD; by Fanny E. M. Notley.
AULNAY TOWER; by B. W. Howard.
PRINCESS OF JUTEDOM; by Charles Gibbon.
LAST STAKE: A Tale of Monte Carlo; by Madame R. Foli.
SOCIAL VICISSITUDES; by F. C. Philips.
WORLD OF THOUGHT; by the Author of "Before I began to Speak."
HEARD, SALVAGE; by Katharine Saunders.
RECOLLECTIONS OF A COUNTRY DOCTOR; by Mrs. J. K. Spender.
LADY BELL; by Sarah Tytler.
GUENN: A Wave on the Briton Coast; by B. W. Howard.
FAWCETTS AND GARODS; by Saimath.
KATE VALLIANT; by Annie Thomas.
ALDERSYDE: A Border Story of Seventy Years Ago; by A. S. Swan.
MIGNON; by Mrs. Forrester.
IN A SILVER SEA; by B. L. Farjeon.
OTHMAR: by Ouida.

LOW'S STANDARD COLONIAL NOVELS.

LORNADOON; by R. D. Blackmore.
FAIR OF BLUE EYES; by Thomas Hardy.
IN SHEK ATTIRE; by William Black.
SENIOR PARTNER; by J. H. Riddell.
CLARA VAUGHAN; by R. D. Blackmore.
JACK'S COURTSHIP; by Clark Russell.
FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD; by T. Hardy.
THREE RECRUITS; by Joseph Hatton.
ADELA CATHCART; by George MacDonald.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs., COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
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	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	"
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IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7 0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	"
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick	5 0	"
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface	3 4	"
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	"
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable Note-paper, Cream Laid	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	"
'RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	"
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1 8	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality	1 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Largo Post, (cream or azure)	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 6	3 0	"
" " No. 7	3 12	"
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	"
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 118, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 4	"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	"
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"ADVERTISER," No. 7, larger than "Advertiser," No. 4	2 4	"
RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2 0	"
"ADVERTISER," No. 4, better quality than the above	1 14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, Laid, small size	1 10	"
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2 0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	"
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1 4	"
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	"
"GLOBE, P," square, well-finished Envelope	0 14	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	"

STATIONERY IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

TELEGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"ARSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	"

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP formerly existing between THOMAS LIDBETTER and HENRY STEAD has this day been DISSOLVED by a decree of the High Court in the suit of Thomas Lidbetter vs. Henry Stead as from the 1st June 1887. The undersigned will continue to carry on the business of Notary Public, Average Adjuster, Accountant, and Auditor, on his own account, at his present place of business, No. 10, Meadow Street.—Dated this 26th day of July 1887.—THOMAS LIDBETTER, Notary Public, &c.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned, in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO

Rs. 1,000

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED

ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,

TO THOSE HOLDERS OF

WATERBURY WATCHES

PURCHASED AFTER 1ST AUGUST AND BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in

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Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld., BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	... ...	Rs. 500
2nd "	... ...	" 200
3rd "	... ...	" 100
20 Prizes	... ...	" 10 each.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,
Uniform in Quality,
Simple in Construction,
Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERSUS* SWITZERLAND,

Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market for 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee, nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

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THE "WATERBURY"

JUBILEE PUZZLE

will shortly be distributed all over India.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

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ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

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Rampart Row, **PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,** Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

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STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

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For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*," and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall, St.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NOTICES

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 30th July 1887, at 4-30 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June 1887.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

And notice is also hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th July to 30th July, 1887, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, 21st July 1887.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Broach, on SATURDAY, the 30th July 1887, at 4 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June 1887.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4th. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 14th July, 1887.

N.B.—Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th to 30th July 1887, both days inclusive.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 30th July 1887, at 5 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1887.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of the one who retires, but who is eligible for re election.
4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

And notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th to 30th July 1887, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given that immediately after the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company to be held on July 30th 1887, at 5 p.m., an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held, to consider the desirability of passing and thereupon sanctioning the following alterations in the Company's Articles of Association.

Clause 74, para (B) line 15, to strike out the words "ten per cent." and substitute the words "two thirds."

Clause 74, para (B) line 20 to strike out the words "one third" and substitute the words "two thirds."

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, 21st July 1887.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

D. R. PUNDOLE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND COMMISSION AGENT.

VARIOUS KINDS of FANCY MARBLE CLOCKS, having full Calendar showing Days of the Week and Month and Moon, striking Hours and Half-hours on Gong, without Pendulum. "Negretti and Zambras" best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Different kinds of Gold and Silver Charms, &c. &c.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

Charges Moderate.

CHURCH GATE STREET,
Opposite Cash Bazaar.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with a remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. On the other hands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazars, and, judging from the number of bottles we sell, fortunately remain there will be but ornamental. We could multiply instances of the extraordinary effects of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne during many years' experience, but a few observations during many years' experience, but a few observations during many years' practice will suffice. We have never had any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the proprietors and the public, seeing that the success that the success it so deservedly has obtained is due entirely to its own merits. Collis Browne's is a genuine article of great value. We are, Dear Sirs, Yours obediently to commands and patient, Symes & Co. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co. Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, and Successors to the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say there was too much reason to suppose perjury had been committed. Chlorodyne is the Only Genuine and Original. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations. Sole Manufacturer: J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £8,100,000
RESERVE FUND ... £810,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—53, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for Customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Duboche Goumart and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

CASTOR CAKE—BONES.

THE undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS for supplies of CASTOR SEED CAKE and RAW BONES, delivered overside Native Craft in Calicut Roads, on opening of coming Shipping Season.

Calicut, 13th July, 1887. PEIRCE LESLIE & Co.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 219, High Holborn, London, W.C.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against Messrs HARVEY and Co., merchants, Bombay, are hereby requested to send full particulars thereof to and to adjust the same with the undersigned at No. 15, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, with the view to receive a dividend thereon. All persons indebted to or holding property of the said Messrs HARVEY and Co. are hereby required to pay or deliver the same respectively to the undersigned at the above address.—Dated 19th July 1887.

JAFFER MOLADINA,
NARAYAN DHONJIBHA,
Constituted Attorneys of Mr. A. Sabapathy Moodeliar.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
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THE JUBILEE STEAM AGRICULTURAL AND TRAMWAY Co., LIMITED, KAIRA DISTRICT.

CAPITAL—THREE LACS
(with power to increase)

In 3,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, Call Payments
Re. 25 per Share on application.
Re. 25 per Share on allotment.

THE remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per Share at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.
ALLAN F. TURNER.
W. C. TAYLOR.
THOMAS SUGDEN, Ex. O.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

AGENTS.
Messrs. THOMAS SUGDEN & Co.

THE Company has been duly registered, and applications for Shares can be made to the Company's Bankers, and Prospectuses and copies of the Memorandum of Association can be obtained at the Office of the Company, at 45, New Foras Road, Byculla.

POLICIES ARE ISSUED AND CLAIMS ARE PAID AT THE INDIAN BRANCHES OF THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,

And every facility is afforded for the Despatch of Business.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office Bombay.

BERENAG TEA COMPANY.

Trade Mark. B. T. Co. K.	Quality.	To any address in India by Parcel Post, Paid	To any Railway Station in India	For 5 lbs.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
POST & MO OFFICE.	1 Choice Or

CALENDAR—JULY & AUGUST, 1887.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... August 4th, 1h. 31'4m. a.m.
Last Quarter ..... ,, 12th, 1h. 27·8m a.m.
New Moon ..... ,, 19th, 10h. 29·9m. a.m.
First Quarter ..... ,, 26th, 1h. 12·5m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c	Sun-Rise.	Sun-Set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 30	Cricket, Hindoo rs. Y. M. C. Association.	5 38	6 35	6 5m 7 30 a	1 9m 1 5 a
	Cricket, Carlton Club rs. E. Y. Regiment.				
	Phillips & Co., Meeting. 4 p.m.				
	Rugby Dinner at Poona.				
Sun. 31	Eighth Sunday after Trinity.	5 38	6 31	9 10m 8 13 a	2 10m 3 4 a
Mon. 1	Prince of Wales Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 38	6 34	10 2m 9 43 a	3 3m 4 0 a
	Distribution of Prizes, Jain School, 8 p.m.				
	English mail expected per s.s. Brindisi.*				
Tu. 2	Departure of the English mail per s. s. Chathay.	5 39	6 33	10 45m 10 31 a	3 52m 4 19 a
Wed. 3	Cocoanut Holiday.	5 39	6 33	11 22m 11 15 a	4 37m 5 32 a
	Gymkhana Cricket.				
	Soondry & Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.				
Thr. 4	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 39	6 32	11 57m 11 54 a	5 20m 6 8 a
	Annual Meeting, Bank of Bombay, 3 p.m.				
	Empress Spinning Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.				
	Leopold Spinning Co. Meeting, 4 p.m.				
	James Greves & Co., Meeting, 4-30 p.m.				
	Connaught Mill Co., Meeting, 5 p.m.				
	Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Gymkhana, 6 p.m.				
Fri. 5	Gymkhana Cricket.	5 40	6 32	—— 0 30 a	5 50m 6 30 a

* Left Aden at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, 26th instant.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Hindu Club *vs.* Y. M. C. A.; Carlton Club *vs.* E. Y. Regiment.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Accomac (s), arrived yesterday from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Commilla (s), and Dago (s), for Karachi; Patna (s), Kohinur (s), and Culna (s), Coast and Calcutta; Seawfell (s), Genoa and Torre-del Anunziata; and Inchlonga (s), Antwerp.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Inchlonga and Seawfell left the dock on the 28th and 29th, respectively.

GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—The general meeting of the Graduates' Association will be held at the Presidency Association Hall, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Venetia, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 o'clock this evening.

UNANI HOSPITAL.—Mr. Hakim Mahomed Bakur Unani has, in honour of her Majesty's Jubilee, established the Kaiser-i-Hind Unani Charitable Hospital, near Nul Bazaar.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I.. Railway for the week ending 9th July, 1887, was 159,837 maunds, and in money Rs. 35,447.

THE F. C. COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—A general meeting of the Society will be held to-day at 7 p.m., in the College Hall, Khetwady, when Mr. Nagindas P. Mehta will introduce the subject, "Regeneration of India." Professor Jinsivale will preside. All are cordially invited.

EAST LYNNE.—Mr. Nazir's Company played this splendid piece at the Gaiety Theatre to a fairly-crowded and respectable audience. Miss Fenton and Mr. Mistry played their parts remarkably well. To-night by special desire Mr. Nazir takes the part of Feroze. This fact alone ought to draw for the company a crowded house.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Dowjee Baloo, aged 32 years, a groom in the service of a European, living in the Fort. On the 24th instant, he accidentally fell from a loft in a stable in Dalal Street, and sustained a fracture to his skull, from the effects of which he died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of "accidental death" was recorded.

THEFT OF POULTY.—Tatia Khundoo, Hurry Gungaram, Rukmah, and Janki, women, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan on three separate charges of theft of stealing three fowls, valued at Rs. 3, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. The fowls were the property of Ebrahim Rajkhan and two others. The accused were arrested while in the act of disposing of the stolen fowls. Accused Khundoo, on admitting one previous conviction, was sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other three to an accumulated term of three months' similar imprisonment.

A SUMMARY SCIT.—At the High Court yesterday, the case of Daniel Sala *vs.* Heerjee Asdasir Dady and another was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiff, there was no appearance for the defendants. In March 1884, the defendants by a joint promissory note agreed to pay to the order of Messrs. Jaidro Pere, and Hermanos of Novelda, Spain, at the Comptoir De. Escompte de Paris, Bombay, the sum of Rs. 10,340, on the 30th June 1887. The note was duly presented for payment, but was dishonored. The claim was proved; and the Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 10,340, with interest and costs.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at Mirza Street, touching the death of a Parsee woman, aged 65 years, named Veelerbai, a widow. She had been suffering from general debility for some time, and returned from the Cama Hospital about three days ago. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, her nephew, Nusserwanjee Manockjee, was informed that somebody had fallen in the gully between his house and the next one. Runing down stairs to ascertain who it was, he found the deceased lying dead on the stone pavement. There was no wound on her body except a bruise on the back of her neck. Deceased often said she was tired of her sickness. The verdict was—"That the death of Veelerbai was caused by her having committed suicide by throwing herself out of a window on the first story of a house."

A WOULD-BE PILGRIM SENT TO GAOL.—Rahimkhan Emaumkhan was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a box containing cash and sundry gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 280. The property belonged to a woman named Rahoo, a dealer in flour, and it was taken from her shop on the ground floor of a building in Grant Road on the night of the 24th inst. On the theft being reported to the police on the following morning, the accused, who was in the habit of frequenting the shop of the complainant, was arrested by the police, when the greater portion of the stolen property together with the box was found in his possession. The cash, however, he had already appropriated to his own use. When the prisoner was arrested he was on his way to the Prince's Dock, whence he purposed proceeding on a pilgrimage to Mecca. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* H R Deans, Esq, Allahabad.	Mr F Place, Bombay.
	Col S Penny, RA, Bombay.
* Col Burnaby, Burma.	Lt Davidson, RA, ,,
* Capt Thone, RE, Burma.	Lt Starford, RA, ,,
* Mr Humfress, PWD.	Lt Townshend, CIH, ,,
* Capt H O Ward.	Lt Smith, CIH, ,,
* Mr F W J Rees, BCS.	Mr W Fitzmaurice, ,,
Col & Mrs Wratislaw.	Mr J Hardeck, ,,
* Mrs Watkins, Poona.	Mr Thos Wilson, ,,
* Col & Mrs Pane, Poona.	Mr Thos Walker, ,,
* Mr J Harwood, Cawnpore.	* Mr Ballantine, Mr Bachrack, Bombay.
* Mr J H Scott, Australia.	Mr Labille, ,,
* Mr A S Davies, Dharwar.	Mr D Rae, ,,
* Lieut-Col Skipurth, RE.	Mr Thos Duncan, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay.
* Capt J Clibborn.	
* Dr Robb, Ahmedabad.	Mr J G Thomson, Bombay.
* Mr & Mrs Mok, Ka.,	Mr R G Webb, ,,
* Mr H Talbot, Lucknow.	Mr Jervis, ,,
* Mrs Adamson, Dinapore.	* Major Cunningham ,,
* Mr Mitchell, AVD. Poona.	Mr R T Coggan, ,,
	Mr T North, ,,
Mr J Harrison.	Mr F Turner, ,,
Mr St Boggs, Bombay.	Lt H Schreiber, RE, ,,

Residents left during the week mark (*) thus.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flower should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 4.

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price.—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Disease and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday evening. Captain H. Selby was voted to the chair. The following members were present:—Sir Frank H. Souter; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether; Captains G. W. Martin and H. O. Selby; Surg-Major J. Arnott, Doctors T. Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, P. C. DeSouza, and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory; Messrs. G. A. Barnett, J. P. Cornforth, G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, A. M. Gubbay, H. R. King, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Muljee, Dossabhoy Framjee, Eksath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Kavasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mirza Hussein Khan, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Naorojee Bairamjee Suntook, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nuthubhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Shivjee Dhurmsey Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Chairman read a letter he had received from Col. Portman, at Poona, withdrawing his motion that the chairman for the time being be requested to address Government with the view of obtaining their consent to the passing of a short Act empowering the Municipal Corporation to vote a sum not exceeding half-a-lakh of rupees to the Imperial Institute about to be established in London. Col. Portman stated that, owing to unforseen circumstances, he was unable to be present at the meeting, and as he believed that any proposal for further expenditure made by the Municipal Corporation should come through the Town Council, he begged to withdraw his motion.

A further letter on the point from the Ratepayers' Association was read. The Association thought that the city had already done its duty loyally to mark the affectionate regard and esteem in which her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress was held by the people of Bombay, by voting a princely sum for the celebration of the Jubilee and assisting to establish a permanent record by means of the Victoria Technical Institute to the extent of Rs. 1,20,000, and deprecated any further expenditure as a lamentable waste of money.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CORPORATION.

The following papers relative to the production of correspondence in the Municipal Commissioner's office, and also addressing of correspondence on administrative affairs were considered:—

Bombay, 15th June 1887.

To the Secretary to Government, General Department.

SIR,—Doubts having been raised as to the rights of the Corporation under the existing Municipal Act with regard to correspondence in the Commissioner's office, I am desired by the Corporation to request that care may be taken that in the new Act all such doubts in this matter may be removed.

2. In conclusion, I am further desired to request that in future all correspondence on administrative affairs, which can be disposed of by the Corporation only, may be addressed to the Chairman.—I have, &c.,

H. O. SELBY,
Chairman of the Meeting of the Corporation held on the 9th June 1887.

No. 1951 of 1887.

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1887.

To the Chairman, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 574, dated 15th ultimo, I am directed to state, for the information of the Corporation, that paragraph 1 thereof has been communicated to the Honorable Mr. Naylor for consideration with reference to the Draft Municipal Bill, and that the request contained in paragraph 2 will be borne in mind, but that it is observed that no reason is assigned for the proposed change in existing practice. As an illustration of this practice it may be observed that hitherto all correspondence regarding the Tansa Water Works has been conducted with the Commissioner; and letter No. 1523 of 10th December 1885, from the Clerk to the Corporation to the Municipal Commissioner and other communications show that this has been by desire of the Corporation. The Governor in Council will be glad to be informed whether the authority has been withdrawn from the Commissioner, and particularly whether the recent communication, from the Commissioner, applying for the sanction of Government to further loans on account of the Tansa Water Works, is to be considered as having been made with the authority of the Corporation; and whether the Corporation desires that Government should in future disregard any communications which may be received from the Municipal Commissioner on the same or similar subject.—I have, &c.,

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Mr. Hakim proposed, in reference to the reply of Government, that a committee of gentlemen, whom he named, be appointed to draw up a letter in answer to Government.

Major Martin seconded the motion.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee thought the matter was a very simple one and did not require the appointment of a committee for the purpose of replying to the letter; he might even go so far as to say that Government need not have gone out of the way to raise the questions they had. Up to now there had been no difficulty in the matter, and it only arose because the Corporation desired Government to address in future certain letters to the chairman of the Corporation, as they were criticisms on the action of the Corporation. His objection to the committee was, that it would give the letter a complicated aspect which he did not think it should have.

The Municipal Commissioner explained the immense correspondence which would be entailed, and the great difficulties he had to contend with in always having to wait if in these things he would have to wait three or four weeks till the Corporation discussed the question. In this case, however, he hoped the Corporation would have no hesitation in saying that he had acted with their authority, as it would be remembered that they had given a joint sanction to the Municipal Commissioner to raise a loan of 123 lakhs and authorised him to take the necessary steps.

Mr. Javerilal remarked that it seemed to him that three questions had been raised by Government. They wanted to know whether authority has been withdrawn from the Commissioner, whether the recent communication from the Commissioner applying for the sanction of the loans was to be considered as having been made by the Corporation, and the third question was whether the Corporation desired that the Government in future should disregard any communication which may be received from the Commissioner on the same or a similar subject. If the Corporation was in a position to reply to these questions, Mr. Javerilal did not see the use of appointing any committee. As far as he knew that no resolution of the Corporation was passed at any time withdrawing any authority from the Commissioner to address Government on any subject. All that the Corporation wished was that all acts and resolutions passed and all communications made in connection should be addressed to the chairman of the Corporation. Then with regard to the second question he knew that the Commissioner had the authority of the Corporation to write to Government with regard to the details of the loan, at all events he had obtained the opinion of the Town Council, and he communicated to the Government with their sanction. As regards the last question the speaker thought the request of the Corporation was very plain. He objected to a committee and proposed that the letter be recorded, and with reference to the concluding observation at the conclusion, of the letter Government be referred to para. 2 of the letter from the chairman of the meeting of the Corporation held on the 9th June 1887.

Mr. Cotton observed that he agreed with Mr. Javerilal that Government had asked practically three questions, and he thought that they might record the letter and reply to it. They had not withdrawn any authority, nor intended to withdraw the authority from the Municipal Commissioner. (Hear, hear.) In the second place it was their intention that he should still communicate with Government on the Tansa and all other questions. And lastly, all letters upon the administration should be addressed to the chairman. He did not see that the letter required very elaborate reply. They had been asked to answer three very simple questions, which he was sure the Corporation were quite ready to do. It seemed to Mr. Cotton that the Government had evidently misunderstood their application in the first instance, which was more particularly with reference to matters that concerned the Corporation and the members directly, the chairman should be addressed on the subject. He would suggest that the letter be acknowledged, and that the Governor in Council be informed that no authority has been withdrawn from the Municipal Commissioner, and that the recent communication from him applying for the sanction of Government for further loans for the Tansa water works was to be considered as having been made with the sanction of the Corporation, and further that in future all communications upon the same subject are to be regarded as having the sanction of the Corporation. The speaker wished simply to answer all the three questions, and Government would understand what they meant. It was only on matters regarding the constitution of the Corporation that letters should be addressed to the Corporation.

Mr. Duxbury was of opinion that unless they replied to the letter in the manner proposed by Mr. Cotton it would lead to further unnecessary correspondence. He thought that Mr. Javerilal's suggestion was too brief, as a certain amount of respect was due to communications received from Government. They could not do less than treat the matter fully in their reply, and answer each one of the questions put by the Under-Secretary.

Sir Frank Souter, in supporting Mr. Cotton's amendment, said that it would be undesirable that a hard and fast rule should be laid down as to what letters should be addressed direct to Government or to the Municipal Commissioner. It should be left to the discretion of the Commissioner, who was always under their control, to do as he thought best in carrying on correspondence. Any definite rule being laid down would prove obstructive to the despatch of business. They all knew that if the sanction of the Corporation was required for letters to be sent to Government there was considerable difficulty in getting a quorum together to discuss the matter.

The Chairman called the attention of the meeting to three errors he had detected. The Government letter said that the Corporation proposed a change of practice. They did not do any such thing. They said that all the correspondence regarding the Tansa water works should be directed to the Municipal Commissioner. That was a mistake, for they had written to Government and they had their answer on record. The third thing was with regard to Mr. Cotton's amendment. One of the arguments which Government used when they wrote to the Corporation about the reduction of the consolidated rates was drawn from a statement published by Mr. Clifford which had never been before the Corporation, and for which, of course, they were in no way responsible, though Government tried to fix the responsibility of it on them.

Dr. Blaney wished to correct Mr. Cotton on a matter of fact, though he approved of his amendment. He thought that Government had shown a deficiency of acquaintance with the Municipal Act in writing their letter. When the Corporation decided to raise a loan of 123 lakhs for the Tansa works it passed that resolution not on the Municipal Commissioner but on to the Town Council, the proper authority for the disposal of that loan according to the wishes of the Corporation expressed in its resolution. They put it in that way. They asked the Commissioner to get the sanction of the Government for the loan, but when that resolution was passed, the power of dealing with that loan and all questions connected with it, were invested in the Town Council, and on every point connected with the correspondence about the loan the Commissioner went to the Town Council and took their opinion about it. Dr. Blaney then suggested that Mr. Cotton's amendment should be further amended, if he agreed, with the substitution of the words as having been made with the sanction of the proper authority, the Town Council, for "as having been made with the sanction of the Corporation."

Mr. Cotton having accepted the change suggested, Mr. Hakim withdrew his proposal as Mr. Cotton's amendment, he said, met the views he held. Major Martin also agreed to accept the amendment. He had only desired to send a suitable reply to Government, and the proposition would do that very well.

Mr. Javerilal disagreed with the amendment as he thought it undesirable to go into any lengthened correspondence with Government on the question. Such an answer would be a reply to issues, which were quite foreign to the points mentioned in their letter.

Mr. Kapadia agreed with the amendment as he thought it would close all further correspondence, and was a fair way of replying at once to the new issues raised.

Mr. Shroff was afraid that the correspondent department of the Secretariat was very weak, as Government would never have sent such an answer which had drawn such a long discussion. He thought the second para. of Captain Selby's letter to Government was quite plain, and there was therefore no necessity for raising these three questions. They all doubtless remembered in the recent debate on the Municipal Bill at Poona, the Advocate-General made several sweeping assertions as to their being more talk than real work done at the Corporation meetings. (Laughter.) He had also asked the Hon. P. Mehta and the Hon. Mr. Telang whether they were not wearied when reading the debates at the Corporation meetings. But one of the causes of this was the Government themselves. They sent such a letter as this which drew them into a discussion which wasted now more than three-quarters of an hour of their time.

Mr. Cotton's amendment was then put to the meeting, and was carried by 25 votes against 2.

CAPITAL AND REVENUE WORKS.

Major Martin proposed that the report of the Committee of the Corporation on the subject of Capital and Revenue Works be approved and adopted, and that it be forwarded to the Town Council for future guidance.

Mr. Javerilal, in seconding the motion, remarked that the report of the Committee settled a question which had puzzled the Municipal Comittee many a time with regard to expenditure of money on works. The Committee desired that there should be no less than Rs. 20,000 charged to Revenue for the purpose of raising such works, and in the case of minor works, their total amount should not exceed one lakh a year. This would enable the Commissioner to set a limit with regard to the expenditure of money on Capital Works, and he was rather puzzled at times as to whether certain works should be debited to Revenue or to Capital.

Dr. Blaney had very great pleasure in supporting Major Martin's proposition. Though the thing looked very small, he thought the matter was one of the most importance. The previous principle on which they had worked hitherto was very lax, and if it had been for their constantly expanding revenues which had expanded further on the Consolidated Loan from eleven to eighteen lakhs of rupees, he thought they would have come into a great mess before long. He was of opinion that when the report of the Committee went upon the records of the work done by the Corporation during the last few years, this would take a pre-eminent place.

Major Martin's resolution was carried *nem. con.*

A PROTEST.

The Corporation had next before it a letter from Messrs. Macfarlane. Edgelow and Hemming, on behalf of Mr. Dhondoo Krishnajee Mahare, protesting against the Corporation sanctioning the opening of a private market at DeLisle Road by Mr. Raghunath N. Khote.

The Chairman proposed to tell "these gentlemen" that the Corporation had nothing whatever to do with the sanctioning of markets in the city, as that was vested in the Town Council. This was agreed to.

STEEL PIPE SEWERS AND HOUSE SULLAGE.

The Corporation next considered the following proposition moved by Colonel Merewether:—

"That, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the immediate carrying out of the following items referred to in the Municipal Commissioner's letter No. 1174, dated 25th April 1887, *viz.*:—

Street Pipe Sewers.

1. Pipe sewers with gully branches and street syphons ..... Rs. 2,87,598

House Sullage.

2. House sullage with gully and house pipes and trapped receptacles for liquid matter from privies ..... ,, 8,27,331

Rs. 11,14,929"

The mover wished to add to the proposition "and that the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to raise the money for rising the money by loan." He said that the works were very necessary, as it had been found impracticable to use the sewers already made for want of those which it was now proposed to sanction.

Dr. Blaney strongly objected to the proposition on principle. He stated it fearlessly that the death-rate in Camatteepoora was not 34 per thousand but 45 per thousand, and in addition of this system it had been found that locality had by no means produced the favourable results imputed to it. The adoption of this system, apart from its being objectionable, would land them in a fearful expenditure; not less than two hundred lakhs would cover the completion of the work generally, and this would send the house-rate up a great deal.

Mr. Shroff was decidedly in favour of house-connections; but he thought for leadings in French. The most successful meeting, however, was the one held on 25th May, at the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, when the Cercle gave a musical and literary *soiree* to their patron, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, in honor of the Knighthood conferred upon him by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, and presented him with an address of congratulation. On that occasion, his sons, Messrs. Framjee and Bomanjee, each gave a donation of Rs. 500. The committee takes this opportunity to declare publicly that with such a generous patron as Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit at its head, the Cercle will never fail to prosper materially, as it already prospers morally by the zeal and intelligence of its members. The audited accounts of the past year will show that the Cercle is sufficiently strong in its financial position as it is in point of members. In conclusion, the committee has very great pleasure to announce that Lady Sakarbai Dinsha Petit has been good enough to present the Cercle with a donation of Rs. 1,000, and her grandson, Mr. Hormasjee Cowasjee Petit, of Rs. 500. These donations are a further proof of the interest which the Petit family continues to take in the success and welfare of the Cercle.

After the reading of the report, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—I. That the committee's report for the past year be received and adopted. II. That Messrs. Ardeshir J. Cursetjee and Bomanjee K. Poonjaee be requested to scrutinize the voting papers received from the members for the election of new committee for the current year. III. That the audited accounts of the past year be adopted. IV. That Mr. Ardeshir Eldalji Davar be elected auditor of the Cercle's accounts for the cusrent year. V. That the best thanks of the Cercle be voted to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit for the valuable assistance that he has been pleased to give to the Cercle, which admittedly owes its existence to him. VI. That the thanks of the Cercle be voted to the retiring committee for the satisfactory way in which they managed the affairs of the Cercle during the past year. VII. That the thanks of the Cercle are due to its honorary secretary, Mr. J. E. Davar, who so well deserves them, having discharged the duties of his office in a remarkable manner during the year. A vote of thanks to the president, Professor Pedraza, and that of congratulation to him on the occasion of his having had the honor of "Chevalier" conferred upon him by H. M. the Queen Regent of Spain, terminated the proceedings.

HADOW INSTITUTE AND KAIRA LIBRARY.

THE annual meeting of the Hadow Institute and Kaira Library was held in the library building at this station, on the 20th instant, under the presidency of Mr. J. A. Baines, C. S., president, when the following members were present:—Mr. K. R. Bomanjee, C. S., Mr. L. H. Spence, Mr. Dadabhai Deensha, Mr. Chunilal Dulpatram, Mr. T. C. Khandwalla, and Mr. Edaljee Dorabjee.

The annual administration report of the library for the year ending 31st May 1887 furnished by Mr. C. P. Ramswamy, honorary secretary, was read by the president. The account of receipts and expenditure was also read and passed.

There were altogether 1,811 English and 256 Gujerati books. Of these, 74 books were received as presents from various European officers during the year.

The annual receipts of the library amounted to Rs. 366-6-0, with an expenditure of Rs. 256-9-3. It was resolved by the meeting that Rs. 120 may be expended in purchasing English and Gujerati books for the use of the library, from the balance of Rs. 191-8-0 in hand.

There were in all 42 members during the year under report, of whom 7 were in the first-class, paying Rs. 2, 7 in the second-class, paying 8 annas, and 28 in the third-class, paying 2 annas, a month.

Two English papers were subscribed to by the library during the year, viz., (1) the *Bombay Gazette* and (2) the *Illustrated London News*. Five Gujerati papers were received, viz., (1) The *Bombay Samachar*, (2) The *Rast Goftar*, (3) *Gujrat Mitra*, (4) *Hitechhu* and (5) *Deshi Mitra*. Besides these, 9 Gujerati magazines were subscribed during the past year.

The rates of subscriptions were raised by the committee, *i.e.*, the second-class subscription was raised from 8 annas to one Rupee, and that of the third-class from 2 to 3 annas. A fourth-class was opened, the rate of which was fixed at 2 annas a month.

FLORILINE:—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from il parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price Rs. 1-8, of all Chemists and Perfumers, or wholesale from the Proprietors, the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of St. Faustin-on-rout, London.

THE CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

THE first annual general meeting of the members of the Cercle Litteraire was held at its rooms on Thursday, at 5-30 p.m. Amongst those present were: Professor O. S. Pedraza, Messrs. Henry Moet, A. M. Gubbay, M. Durand, T. J. Bennett, Miss Overbeke, Surgeon Kirtikar, Dr. K. R. Vicaji, E. Meiffre, M. F. Patell, Ardeshir J. Cursetjee, Cursetjee M. Cursetjee, B. N. Dadyburjore, Jivanji J. Modi, J. H. Mhowjee, B. E. Poonajee, Dady C. Mody, E. R. Sahear, E. B. Sahear, F. Limjee, S. Limjee, J. E. Saklatwala, N. F. Tamboli, R. A. Cooper, R. F. Mehta, R. M. French Dubash, S. R. Hakim and J. E. Davar, honorary secretary of the Cercle. The proceedings were entirely conducted in French, On the motion of Mr. Ardeshir J. Cursetjee, Professor O. S. Pedraza was called to the chair.

The honorary secretary of the Cercle, Mr. J. E. Davar, read the notice convening the meeting, as also the report of the Committee of the Cercle of the past year, which was as follows:—

"The Committee of the Circle Litteraire—Bibliothique Dinshaw Petit, have the honour to present to the members their report for the past year. The members are well aware that it was at a general meeting of the students of the French language, held on the 9th June 1886, at the Fort High School, under the presidentship of Professor Pedraza, that the Cercle Litteraire was founded. At a following meeting of members, a committee of eight was elected, who in their turn elected Mr. J. E. Davar as honorary secretary, and Mr. M. F. Patel as treasurer of the Cercle. The committee having entered on its functions endeavored by every means in its power to secure the co-operation and the valuable assistance of all those interested in the study of the French language in Bombay. After having framed the bye-laws of the Cercle, which were adapted by the general body of members, the committee elected Professor Pedraza honorary member of the Cercle and president of the committee, who not only accepted this office, but caused his name to be added to the life members of the Cercle. The committee having secured his services, began to work towards the formation of a library which could well fulfil the objects for which the Cercle was founded. For this purpose, subscriptions, presents of books, journals, &c., speedily poured in. Not only did the French gentlemen of Bombay, but many others of Paris and other cities, approved of the formation of the Cercle and lent it their assistance. The committee cannot, however, pass over in silence the name of Mr. Y. Vernin of Paris for sending to the Cercle at his cost the *Revue Bleue, Revue Scientifique* and the *Revue de Deux Mondes*; of Mr. Leon Bornaik of Paris, for the *Illustration* of Mr. Joseph Vernis, of Leipsig, for the *Annales* of Mr. M. E. Topart of Paris, who has presented the Cercle with 21 volumes of the *History of the Consulat and of the Empire*, specially bound; of Mr. A. J. Liautier of Bordeaux, who has presented 55 different novels in addition to his subscription; of Mr. L. Schoog, one of the members of the committee, who sends the *Courrier de l' Europe* as his present; of Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, a life member, who presents the *Semaine Motioale*; and of Mr. A. P. Setna who has presented the Cercle with the *Monde Illustre*. But the most valuable assistance which the Cercle has received, and without which it must be admitted it would have been still in its infancy, came from Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt., one of the richest Parsee citizens of Bombay, well-known for his help to all literary and philanthropic institutions, who has been pleased to present the Cercle with a sum of Rs. 4,000, out of which Rs. 2,000 are for the purchase of books, and Rs. 2,000 for the formation of an endowment fund in his name. A deputation of the committee, consisting of Messrs. Pedraza, Patel, Mody, Davar, and Ardeshir Camdiana, waited upon Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, Knight, at his residence, to present to him in the name of the Cercle their letter of thanks for his handsome donation. The committee, in token of their gratitude to the donor, called the Library, "*Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit—Cercle Litteraire*," and placed his name on the list of the patrons of the Cercle. The committee then requested the late Mr. Henry Follett, Consul for France, to allow his name to be placed on the list of patrons, with which request he gladly complied. In conformity with article 12 of the bye-laws, the committee unanimously elected Messrs. V. Vernin, H. Paul, Henry Moet (Vice-Consul for France) and E. C. Monod, honorary members, and elected the two last gentlemen members of the committee, feeling sure that by their position and knowledge they would render themselves useful to the Cercle. The committee also nominated Mr. H. Paul the Cercle's correspondent at Paris. The members well remember that the Cercle was formally inaugurated on the 12th November 1886 by the late Mr. Henry Follett, Consul for France. Unfortunately, this worthy patron of the Cercle did not live long to witness its progress and its success. Having left Bombay temporarily, he died suddenly at Paris on the 4th April, 1887. No sooner did the committee receive the sad news of his death than they sent to Madame Follet a letter of condolence, expressing the great loss which the Cercle sustained in the death of her husband, and sympathising with her in her bereavement. As a mark of respect to his memory, the Cercle was closed on 5th April 1887 for the whole day. On the day of inauguration, the members were informed of the donation of Rs. 500 from Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit and a like amount from Mr. Jehangir Nusserwanjee Mody. The committee cannot but congratulate itself for the opportunity they had of placing the name of the well-known *savant*, Professor James Darmesteter, on the list of its honorary members. They held a *soiree* in his honour on the 9th February during his stay in Bombay. The committee has already received from Paris, as ordered, for the library a collection of books of the principal French authors, and expects shortly another collection of books on Persian literature and the Religion of the Parsees, as per list kindly drawn up by Professor Darmesteter. They have also carefully prepared a new list of books, which will shortly be ordered. It is with great satisfaction that the committee have noticed that the members have been making a free use of the library. During the year under report nearly 200 books were issued to members, which is a proof in itself of its usefulness. The Cercle had in the beginning 35 members only; it now has 101 on its roll, out of which 35 are life members, 6 honorary members and one patron. During the year under report, Messrs Lawrence and Tavaria retired from the Board; the vacancies thus caused your committee filled up by the nomination of Messrs. T. J. Bennett and M. Durand. The members had five meetings for Readings in French. The most successful meeting, however, was the one held on 25th May, at the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, when the Cercle gave a musical and literary *soiree* to their patron, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, in honor of the Knighthood conferred upon him by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, and presented him with an address of congratulation. On that occasion, his sons, Messrs. Framjee and Bomanjee, each gave a donation of Rs. 500. The committee takes this opportunity to declare publicly that with such a generous patron as Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit at its head, the Cercle will never fail to prosper materially, as it already prospers morally by the zeal and intelligence of its members. The audited accounts of the past year will show that the Cercle is sufficiently strong in its financial position as it is in point of members. 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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 5lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, a JUNIOR PRESS READER. —Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

MEMORIAL WREATHES and CROSSES. —Beautiful and Chaste Designs in white everlast-ing Cape Flowers. Description and price on application to T. BROMLEY, Mahim, Bombay, and 169, Moolji Road, Kirkee.

PEOPLE ASK whether the Breakfast Set we advertise for Rs. 7-14 of 40 pieces are really useful articles or toy things. Our reply is really useful and wonderfully cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

ETNA—Superior Italian Claret Rs. 9 per Dozen, 12 Annas per Bottle.—P CASSANELLO and Co., 40, Medows Street.

GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION GENERAL MEETING, THIS DAY, 5-30 p. m. Presidency Association Hall, Fort.

PEARSES' RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, Tea and Coffee, Wines and Spirits.

FLOUR MILLS, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c., of various sizes and capacity. Send for Catalogues and Price-lists.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road, Furniture Warehouse. First Class Furniture TO LET ON HIRE at reasonable monthly rent.

COOKING STOVES.—The "Victoress" Nos. 6 and 7. The "Aidress" No. 6 and 7. The "Fortress." CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld, Fort, Bombay, W. J. ESSAI.

COOKING STOVES, with and without Utensils and Hot Water Tanks, of various designs. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medow Street, Fort, W. J. ESSAI

COOKING STOVES, purchase on the Hire system, easy instalments, no security. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay, W. J. ESSAI.

COOKING STOVES, a new design specially made to burn Firewood, with sliding rings to fit any size Copper utensils, Co-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld, W. J. ESSAI.

LECTURE.—Wilson College, Khetwadi, to-morrow, at 8 p.m., Professor W. M. ALEXANDER, M. A., B. Sc., on the EARLY STRUGGLES OF CHRISTIANITY.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.—Orders for all kinds of business carefully executed at the lowest possible charge.—Round Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TERAI HATS of Soft French Felt, Navy Blue, Tobacco, Black, Slate and Grey, Rs. 8 to 10-8 each. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Hatters and Hosiers, Bombay and Poona.

AUCTION SALE of the late Capt. Reilly's Property including Grey Arab Charger, Pony, Tents, &c., by order of the Committee of Adjustment at Marine Lines, to-day, at 1 p.m.

ON VIEW, at Crawford and Co.'s Rooms, The late General Hancock's valuable Silver and Plated Ware, also 2 beautifully engraved Salvers, to be sold on Monday, 1st August.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and packing case complete, Rs. 40.—L. STEFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, Owner going Home, 1 B. W. G. 15-1, 7½ years, splendid fencer, up to 13 stone, no tricks, Rs. 350. 1 English Dog Cart in good condition, Grey Arab Pony regularly driven in same, 11 hds., 4 years, quiet and fast in Saddle and Harness, new Set of Harness and Kit, Rs. 450. Horses open to Veterinary Examination. Apply to "F. H. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

DON'T you know that Re. 1 paid for Batliwala's AGUE MIXTURE at Dr. BATLIWALA, Matoonga, Dadar, Bombay, and at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Chemists, Fort, Bombay, will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever does not abate within three days by its use? Agents for Up-country Wanted. Apply to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, 39 Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a handsome, fast, strong, young Gulf Arab HORSE, goes well in harness, b lieved sound, Price Rs. 400. Apply to "H. L. B.," care of Dadur Post Office, Bombay.

SINGER'S CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING MACHINES. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FOR SALE, a brand new MAIL-PHAETON, mahogany coloured, full morocco leather lining, iron work, all japanned. The whole of the above work has been made to order by Messrs. Selby of Birmingham. Can be seen at the FORT COACH FACTORY, Mody Bay.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, Spoons and Forks and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

BRILLIANT EARRING FOR SALE.—Old Mine Diamonds, large stones in weight, and of the finest water. Price Rs. [illegible] apply to "JEWELLER," care of this office.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine street.

WANTED, a Second-hand GALLEY PRESS. Apply to "PRESSMAN," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 18, Meadow Street, Fort.

GREY HORSE, nearly 15 hands, perfectly quiet and sound, age 4. Price Rs. 700. Can be seen at 6 hours' notice. Write to DELTA, care of this office.

TO LET.—Two Spacious and Airy BUNGALOWS at Bandora with about 13,000 square yards of compound, suitable for European or Parsee families. For particulars apply to Y. A. LACKA and Co., Jakaria Musjid.

BROUGHAM, WITH INDIA-RUBBER WHEELS, quite new. The only carriage of its kind in Bombay. All the iron work specially manufactured by Selby. Full morocco lining, a perfectly noiseless carriage. Price Rs 1,000. Can be seen on application to Mr. P. B. PRESS, Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ILFORD DRY PLATES, all sizes, Rapid and Ordinary.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WHITE SUN UMBRELLAS.—A large stock to hand, lined green, strong frames, neat natural handles, Rs. 6. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

MRS. H. POWELL, Ladies' Monthly Nurse, having occasion to go up-country frequently, requests that letters for her be addressed to General Post Office.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—DANNY & Co. Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 6, Rampart Row.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

CHATEAU PALUGYAY, White. A Fresh Consignment of this well-known Wine just to hand. Price Rs. 16 per doz. qts. and Rs. 17 per 2 doz. pts. Orders Registered. P. MORRIS, 4, Bruce Lane.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to GODVERJEE SOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

TO LET, available from the 1st proximo, Tudor Co.'s Premises, in the rear of, and one room in the first floor Remington Building, opposite H. M.'s Dockyard. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERCHANJEE and Co., 6 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

MATERIALS for Crystoleum Lustre, Canvasine, Crewel Paints, Dresden Art Lustre, Velvet Photographs, Designs drawn to order. Also Photos painted in Crystoleum, Canvasine and Kartaline from smallest to largest size. Address by letter "ARTISTE," care of this Office.

KNOWLEDGE of Drawing not necessary. Lessons to Ladies in Lustre Paintings, Kartaline, Canvasine, Crystoleum, Painted Lace, Porcelain Painting and Crewel Painting by a Highbred Lady. Terms at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibby's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

TASMANIAN JAMS—13 different kinds. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, FORBES STREET.

LEATHES and Co. have been favored with instructions to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, August 1st, the whole of the following articles:—

20 pieces of unbleached long-cloth, 35-39 yards long.
12 " of grey shirtings 39 yards long.
100 " thick unbleached cloth, suitable for towels or dusters.
250 " thin ditto.
1 bundle of yarns, etc.

The whole will be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m., sharp.

Goods now on view.

LEATHES & Co.

Bombay, July 30, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at N. 12, Nesbit Lane, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Fido, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, a large size cooking stove, &c.

The property is now on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong mail phaeton in very good order.
1 pony dog-cart.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong chestnut Arab horse quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand strong dog cart, with a chestnut pony and harness.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, with saddle and bridle, goes in harness, quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand strong mail phaeton in every good order.
1 handsome strong built buggy in very good order.
1 Flea-bitten grey horse 14-2, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, behind the Colaba Depot, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, first-rate Hyderabad and Persian carpets, &c., &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon A. F. PRESTON, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

The property of another gentleman.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse quiet to ride and drive.
1 set of harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADY.

In pursuance of the decree passed in suit No. 272 of 1881, and dated the 8th day of November, 1886, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 5th August next, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground, with a shed thereon situate, lying and being at Kandawady, in Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, formerly Bhoo-le-bwar, and containing by admeasurement 20 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On the north partly by the Vithoba Rukhmai Temple, and the grounds and the wall appertaining thereto and partly by a house belonging to Gopikabai, on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the south by a passage belonging to the estate of the late Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, and on the west by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at whose office a plan of the property to be offered for sale can be seen.

AUCTION SALE of uncleimed Goods, Grain Sweepings, &c. at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place,

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30 July 1887

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M. Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas, No. 23, RAMPART ROW. Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL." This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, diseases of the eyes, &c., brand as mild and lenient in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, at 1s 1½d. The genuine are in green packages with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp having those and none other.

**. AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL INFORMATION!! GREATEST NOVELTIES!! OF THE SEASON!!

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN are showing the latest NOVELTIES and LEADING STYLES in DRESS MATERIALS and MILLINERY just landed per s. s. Peshawar.

LADIES are earnestly solicited not to lose this opportunity of paying a visit to "SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN" where will be seen striking evidences of GOOD TASTE and CHOICE, combined with most moderate prices.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, EAST STREET, POONA. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER, FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S., TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street. (Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

THE INDIAN CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY.

FULL DETAILS UPON APPLICATION.

T. E. BEVAN & Co, THE LONDON MUSICAL DEPOT, 13-1, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes. May be had from

LAWRENCE AND MAYO, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Our pamphlet: "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 1½ annas.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 29.

THE Bank of England return as wired through Reuter shows a decline in the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities from 40 to 41 per cent., but this slight decrease in strength does not appear to have had any effect on market rates of discount, which are still quoted at 1½ on 3 months' and 2½ per cent. on 6 months' Bill. We must, however, look for the possibility of higher rates at no distant date, as money will soon be withdrawn to the provinces for harvest operation. Consols come ⅛ lower at 101⅜, but all the other Securities usually quoted by Reuter show no change. Bar Silver has recovered to 44¼d. per oz., the equivalent of about 1s. 4 31-32d. per Rupee, and the shipments of the metal for this side, during the week, are reported at £80,000 for Bombay and £30,000 for Calcutta. For this port £10,000 in Gold is also advised.

In the Mincing Lane markets Linseed is reported 3d. lower in Calcutta, and 6d. in Bombay quality. Rapeseed also comes 6d. per quarter lower.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady with sales for the day estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. Spot prices are given as previously quoted, but in Americans to arrive a decline of 1-64d. to 1-32d. per lb. is advised in the more distant positions. In New York yesterday there was no movement whatever.

Locally, the business in the staple is confined to the purchases of the local Mills. We hear of 300 bales Compta having been bought at Rs. 161, 50 bales Bengals at Rs. 146, and 100 bales Khamgaum at Rs. 191 per candy. In New Crops there is nothing doing, and prices are quite nominal.

WHEAT continues dull and declining with nothing or next to nothing doing for Export. Europeans are out as sellers to-day of Soft White Pessy at Rs. 4-4 for 85 and Rs. 4-5 for 91 per cent., without, however finding purchasers, although native dealers will not sell at that level.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	537 bales.
Wheat	13,720 cwts.
Linseed	3,876 "
Rapeseed	1,068 "
Gingelly	2,219 "
Poppyseed	783 "

FREIGHTS continue as depressed as ever, and we now give 16s. 3d. to 17s. as about the ruling quotations for leading ports. The s.s. Clan Macdonald is said to have transferred the cargo booked for a Spanish port to the s.s. Clan Ogilvie, and has been berthed for U. K. and Continent at 16s. 3d. The Knight of St. George is reported chartered for Rangoon to Kurrachee and Bombay at Rs. 16 per ton with concessions.

EXCHANGE has been the reverse of active as regards the extent of business doing, but on the strength of Calcutta advices has been firm nevertheless. Rates are practically 1-32d. higher certainly for mercantile Bills, and the Banks seem to be rather sellers than buyers at the advance. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 31-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 31-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-32d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5¼d. "
Francs, 3 months' sight	180½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steadier again, and for Fours we now quote Rs. 97-11-6 as the cash rate. Fours-and-a-half remain at Rs. 102½.

SHARES.—The tone of the market is very steady, and rates show little change. In Mills, Manockjee Petit are Rs. 5 lower. Bombay-Burma Trading shares are Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 2,950.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 ct.	737½xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	850x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	160
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	105
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£52
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct	122
		250			
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	..	..	£171
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	990
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,00	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,750
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,3[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	1000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	460
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	109
Alfred Mantg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	355
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	610
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	800	500	all	Rs. 20	575
Bo. Cotton Mfg. Co. Ld.	900	500	250	Rs. 20	160
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	900
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	7,750	200	20	..	165
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 25	850
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 12½	212½
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	70	Rs. 17½	725
Connaught Mills	1[illegible]	500	500	Rs. 2	615
Coorla Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	815
City of Bombay Share	500	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	910
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50[illegible]	50	50	Rs. 7	675
Framji Petit Mfg. Co	1,250	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	645
Gordon Mills	2,00[illegible]	50	50	..	180
Hindustan Mills	1,092	1,00	1,00	830	890
Hingunghat Mf. Co. Ld.	700	500	all	37½ p.a.	720
Hydraabad Spinning C.	1,00[illegible]	50	50	Rs. 30	460
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	40[illegible]	50	1,00	Rs. 40	470xd
Indian Manfg. Co. Ld.	568	1,00	50	Rs. 8	1,390
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,00	Rs. 2½	625
Jaffer Ali Sons Co.	1,31[illegible]	50	5	14-5-7	420
Jewraj Bhailoo	1,500	1,00	50	Rs. 5	1,115
Khandelah	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	880
Khatao Mankunjee	1,00[illegible]	1,000	1,00	Rs. 760	810
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,50[illegible]	1,00	10	Rs. 5	143
Madan United	80[illegible]	1,00	1,00	Rs. 140	2,550
Mmalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	..	605
Manockjee Petit	1,00[illegible]	1,00	1,00	Rs. 75	1,242½
Mazagon Spinning C.	5,00[illegible]	250	25	Rs. 8	177½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 70	1,470
Mahabodhsal Mills	..	500	50	..	8
N Gulburga	2,400	100	...	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning Co., Ld.	800	1,00	1,00	..	480
nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,00	100	..	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,00	1,00	..	200
New Great Eastern	1,00	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	1,000
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 25	55½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	Rs. 6½	140
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	600	500	50	..	75
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 80	955
Ripon	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	890
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1 50	1,00	00	Rs. 20	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,710	500	500	Rs. ..	0
Sholapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 55	1,190
Soonderjee	650	1,00	1,00	..	670
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	275
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	..	240
Victoria Mills	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	440
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	000	1,00	Rs. 0	745
Lukmidas Khimji ... W. Co	..	..	1,00	Rs. 40	860
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown & Co	1,000	200	200	10	160
Ld.	750	200	150	7 pct	128
Badhan, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	141x
Bapty Co., Ld.	525	200	165	nil.	65
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	..	500	100	2-3p.c	100n
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,00	15 p.ct.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112
Bombay & Harnai Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,050
Do. 3rd Issue	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	73½
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	3½	10-4
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	150	..	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	530	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	76
Joyce & Co., Ld.	500	1 0	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Associa tion	5,00	100	10	Rs. 11	..
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	11½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	80	250	250	..	225
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,00	200	17[illegible]	Rs. 26	355
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	Rs. 10	Nxd
Napier Hotel Co.	30	100	100	13 p.c.	65
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,50	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,00	20	5	Rs.	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,00	20	20	8 p. s	22
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	Rs. 15	45
Port Canning Co.	8,00	00	1,00	Rs. 1	315
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	..	92
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,20	25	2	..	8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,00	50	50	Rs. 10	1,170
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,50	100	100	Rs. 15	180
Western India Flour Mills	2,50	125	125	nil.	55
M. M. Mody & Co	1,00	2	200	11 p.c.	165

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS, SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY, Sole Agents in India for the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Inchlonga, Captain J. G. Gallachan, sailed, yesterday from Bombay, laden with a general cargo for Antwerp.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Commilla, Captain T. P. Nailer, sailed yesterday for Karachi, laden with a general cargo and with seven deck passengers on board.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Culna, 1,468 tons, sailed yesterday, under Captain R. B. Wood, for Rangoon via Calcutta, with a general cargo, and one passenger on board for Rangoon.

THE steamer Accomac, 1,629 tons, Captain J. Windsor, and is consigned to the Captain, brought to this Port from Cardiff (June 29) yesterday a cargo of 2,836 tons of coals, for the G. I. P. Railway Company.

THE ship Fulwood, which arrived in Bombay, under Captain O. Jones, the evening before the last, has brought to this Port a cargo of 3,237 tons of coals, as per order, from Cardiff. She is consigned to Messrs. M. Mackenzie and Co.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK. 29TH JULY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.		Company or Agents.
S.S. Manilla	2582	A. Cruciani	A		F. Bozzoni.
" Asia	2312	J. Craig	B		W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Venetia	1609	F. Cole	C		P. & O. Co.
" Cathay	2983	J. De Horne	D		P. & O. Co.
Ship Wallace	1589	W. H. Smith	E		The Captain.
S.S. C. Buchanan	1912	W. Millar	F		F. Muir & Co.
" Akbar	1440	R. Collin	K	F	Hajee Cassum.
" Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule	G		F. Muir & Co.
" Aspatria	1920	G. Veale	H	J	Cursetji Edulji.
" Atrato	2050	J. R. Gordon	K		F. Muir & Co.
" Henzada	1978	J. Avern	L		B. I. S. N. Co.
" Regios	2119	T. Kayll	M		.....
" Highfield	1638	W. Simpson	O		K. Nixon & Co.
" C. of York	1478	R. Wylie	P		K. Nixon & Co.
" St. Dunstan	1451	J. Ogilvie	Ibis		K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
29	Accomac (s)	Windsor	Cardiff, June 29.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
29	Commilla (s)	Nailer	Karachi.
	Patna (s)	Pearson	C astand Calcutta.
	Kohi-ur (s)	Bullock	Coast and Calcutta.
	Culna (s)	Wood	Coast and Calcutta.
	Dacca (s)	Macgregor	Karachi.
	Seawell (s)	Stanhope	Genoa & Torre-del Annunziata.
	Inchlonga (s)	Callichen	Antwerp.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—Steamer Java, for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.
" Goa, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
25 Lalpoora s ..... Jones ..... Bombay, July 9.
" Clive ..... Cresswell ..... Rangoon, July 16.
" Loanda ..... Scott ..... Liverpool, April 18.

DEPARTURE.

July 25—Ship Eskasoni.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia (s), 65 bales wool, E Sowji; 15 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 315 bales hemp, T Gangji; 170 bales wool, N Khatao; 77 bales wool, N Lallji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Asia (s), 20 packages country brassware woolen carpets &c, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Henzada (s), 8 bales hides, A Hameer; 5 bales hides, M Soomar.

FOR ANTWERP.

Highfield (s), 2001 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 300 cwts mustard seed Volkart Bros; 300 bales cottn E Spinner and Co.

Inchlonga (s). 2001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 1500 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Brothers.

Atrato (s), 147 bales hemp, and 500 cwts rapeseed and 2000 cwts poppyseed Toussaint and Bautillier.

FOR PORT SAID,

Iran (s), 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay (s), 220 bales cotton, Glade ann Co; 220 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 285 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cathay (s), 500 bales cotton, Gladstone Bythell and Co; 1001 cwts castorseed A Blascheck and Co,

FOR GENOA.

Iran (s), 500 bales cotton Bread and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia (s), 40 bales twist, G Shobhagmal; 65 bales twist Finlay Muir and Co; 45 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA

Venetia (s), 75 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 20 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia (s), 200 bales twist, J Peerbhai and Co; 200 bales cotton, H A Esmail and Co; 180 bales twist, Cursetji Bomanji and Co; 225 bales twist, D P Marker; 200 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 75 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 100 bales cotton, 200 bales twist C Abh

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup run this day :—

Saville ..... } Dead heat.
St. Michael ..... }
Upas 3

LATER.

On the dead heat being run off, Saville beat St. Michael.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. HEALY SUSPENDED.

LONDON, JULY 29.

A most disorderly scene occurred in the House of Commons last night, during the debate in Committee on the Irish Land Bill.

Mr. Healy resenting the somewhat frequent interruptions of Mr. DeLisle, threatened to break the latter's neck.

On the resumption of the ordinary business, the matter was reported to the House, upon which the Speaker "named" Mr. Healy, who was accordingly suspended from attendance in the House for a fortnight.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

BERLIN, JULY 28.

Since the Russian Ukase was issued prohibiting foreigners from possessing landed property in Russia, the German Press has been persistent in urging German holders of Russian stock to sell out, giving as a reason that it will be impossible in future to place any reliance on the good faith of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 28.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg*, commenting on the articles that have been appearing in the German papers, warmly defends the soundness and scrupulous fairness of Russian finance, and imputes the attacks that are now being made to the action of speculators.

THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

SOFIA, JULY 29.

Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg, Prince Elect of Bulgaria, is shortly expected here to take the oath of fidelity to the Constitution and receive homage.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Bombay mails of the 12th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, JULY 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 22nd instant, left here for Bombay at 11 p.m. yesterday.

A PLAGUE AT CHAHARJUI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 29.

A plague is reported to have broken out at Chaharjui, on the Oxus.

GENERAL LOCKHART.

General Lockhart has so far recovered from his severe attack of fever as to be able to travel, and will reach Calcutta next week, *en route* home.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Official intimation has reached India that the Protocol in connection with the final determination of the Afghan Boundary Commission has been signed by the English and Russian Governments.

CHOLERA AT PESHAWAR.

Up to Wednesday there have been twelve cases of cholera among the troops at Peshawar, eight proving fatal.

The latest news is that the Andari mutineers in Muzan are retiring before Gholam Hyder's advance, which may be a *ruse* to entice him into a more difficult country.

The Governor of Herat is enlisting troops locally to complete the strength of the garrison.

THE GHILZAI REVOLTS.

Accounts of a large gathering of tribesmen, near the Atarghar, is fully confirmed, and any day may now bring news of decisive events.

APPOINTMENTS AT HYDERABAD.

Asman Jah, or better known as Busheer-ud-Dowlah has been appointed Minister in succession to Sir Salar Jung, and Abdul Hak and Mehdi Alit will be his chief secretaries. The arrangement has the full approval of the Government of India.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 29.

The Governor, accompanied by Mr. Rees, Major Stewart McKenzie, Dr. Briggs and Capt. Wyndham Quin, arrived yesterday, after halting six hours at Cuddapah. His Excellency was received by the Collector, Mr. Winterbotham, the Judge, Mr. Goldingham, and the Officer Commanding the regiment quartered at Bellary. A guard of honour was furnished by the Bedfordshire Regiment, and the 2nd Madras Lancers escorted the Governor from the station to the Collector's house.

An address was presented by the Municipality, in reply to which the Governor said he observed with pleasure the advance of the district in material prosperity and the development therein of local government, a cause dear to his late brother, Lord Mayo, and not less so to the present distinguished Viceroy, Lord Dufferin. He rejoiced that cholera was on the decline, and assured those present that his Government was most anxious to remove any insanitary influence which might lead to its spread.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

Rules are published under section 549 of the Criminal Procedure Code, respecting delivery to the military authorities of persons charged with an offence under section 41 of the Army Act of 1881, for which they are liable to be tried by Court-martial.

Consequent on deputation to Ceylon of Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, Mr. J. C. D. McDonell is promoted to be Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, and R. H. M. Ellis to officiate in the 1st Grade.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize appointment of Mr. Henry Moet as temporary charge of the French Consulate at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. H. Follet.

Mr. J. Cunningham is confirmed as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Various promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department, consequent on the grant of furlough to Mr. R. I. Bruce, Colonel E. S. Reynolds and Colonel A. W. Roberts.

The following officers are granted leave :—Major-General T. E. Gordon, for two years; Surgeon-Major W. E. B. Moynan, for one year.

Captain W. V. Constable, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, and Mr. H. W. Gordon, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, officiating Deputy Consulting Engineers for Railways, Bombay, are both confirmed in their appointments.

Several appointments of Executive Engineers are made to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Captain C. R. Hoskyn is appointed Joint Auditor of Accounts for the Railway.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JULY 28.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the evening of 16th instant, arrived at Singapore this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. "	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	44½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £21,700,000 ; decrease, £700,000 ; public deposits, £3,600,000 ; decrease, £400,000 ; other deposits, £27,200,000 ; decrease, £600,000 ; other securities, £19,300,000 ; decrease, £200,000 ; notes and gold, £12,400,000 ; decrease, £80,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities.

It is generally admitted that Holkar's visit to England has been the failure which Sir Lepel Griffin feared it would be. "Acquainted only with the traditions of high life in India," an up-country paper remarks, "and unable to grasp the social complexities of a Jubilee celebration at the Court of a Queen-Empress, he expected too much. He would apparently have liked to be placed on a pedestal, with the other Indian magnates ranged around him, and to be attended by a special escort of Life Guards, an honour reserved only for crowned heads. The end of it all is that he quitted England dissatisfied and displeased, leaving unfavourable impressions behind him. The truth is that, so far as the Maharaja himself is concerned, his visit to England would have been both pleasanter and more salutary, had it been made on a less extraordinary occasion."

Fresh intelligence from Afghanistan reports that the Ghilzai regiment, which revolted at Herat, actually reached the gathering of the insurgent Ghilzai tribes intact and unbroken. There was some desultory skirmishing with two bodies of the Amir's Durani troops sent to intercept them near Kandahar. But there was no decisive or great fight ; and the Durani population of Southern Afghanistan do not seem to have taken any active part in endeavouring to check the retreat of the revolted Ghilzai regiment in question. Indeed, if anything, their sympathy is believed to be rather with, than against the rebels. The rebellion has not yet been crushed ; and the Amir is rather late in the day in trying to enlist the good offices of the Moollahs in conciliating the incensed and revolted tribes. And indeed the Moollahs themselves have cause for offence, which they could not have either forgotten or forgiven so soon. Sealed "Korans" have been sent to the rebels with the offer of a general and unconditional amnesty. But the Amir is, with good reason, not trusted ; and so the offer has been rejected. The amnesty proclamation posted on the gates of Kandahar, and disseminated in the surrounding district, is believed to have been only a treacherous trap laid for and evaded by the mutinous Ghilzai regiment *en route* from Herat. Fresh stories of intemperate cruelty on the part of the Amir are told every day by arrivals on the frontier.

The gentleman who purchased the bogus examination papers at Lahore, the other day, a full account of which incident appears in another column, had full value for his money. Among other strange things the students were requested to parse the words in italics in the following sentence :—"The *Jubilee* of the Queen was held in London on 21*st* June 1887 ; to draw a map of Ireland pointing out the scenes of the recent outrages ; to state whether the sun moves round the moon, and, if so, why ; to indicate the locality of "Dixie's Land" and the notable features of Monte Carlo ; to explain "the causes which have led to a fall in the value of the rupee and the effect on trade." They were also asked the meaning of the following expressions :—"He is up a tree." "The fat is in the fire." "He caught a tartar." By this time the latter questions have, we believe, been answered.

The taste for whisky in preference to other spirits has spread to Burma. The imports in 1882-83 amounted to 11,576 gallons, in the next three years they were 13,344 gallons, 13,834 and 19,137 respectively, whilst in the twelve months just ended, the total had risen to the large figure of 43,904 gallons. The imports of brandy were highest, during the past five years, in 1884-85, 69,279 gallons having been received. There was a fall to 53,776 gallons in 1885-86, and a rise again to 61,246 gallons in 1886-87. The imports of ale, beer, and porter increased from 213,753 gallons in 1882-83 to 452,009 in 1886-87, and those of rum from 47,641 to 50,471. There was a decrease in champagne and claret, and an extraordinary decline in the imports of gin, which in 1882-83 amounted to 101,654 gallons, whilst in the last twelve months they were only 63,802. The increase in malt liquors is attributed to the large quantity received from the Murree Brewery for the use of the troops.

The number of stallions maintained by Government in the North-West Provinces and in the Punjab being insufficient to produce sufficient colts to meet the growing demands, both public and private, for good animals, it has been suggested that District Boards should maintain sires, and thus give direct local encouragement to horse-breeding. It now sometimes happens that owners of branded mares are disappointed of the use of Government stallions owing to the demand on these animals, and thus horse-breeding is to a certain extent discouraged instead of being promoted.

Among other absurd rumours current in the Rawalpindi bazaar, is one to the effect that Dhuleep Singh has marched thirty miles into Afghan territory, with five thousand troops, and that Government has borrowed two lakhs to fight the Russians at once !

Great stress was laid on the importance of India to the commerce of Lancashire and other parts of England before the Commission on the Depression of Trade. Mr. Stuttard, one of the largest cotton spinners, declared that India was the most promising market for British trade. He said that "India is the best of all, on India we rely ; and, if we lose India, Lancashire is practically ruined." The value of the total export of cotton goods and yarns in 1884 was £65,000,000, of that India took £20,000,000 ; China, £6,000,000. India, China, and the Straits Setttlementss together took nearly one-half of the total exports. In 1886 India took £20,952,000 worth out of the total export of £61,659,000, while the United States took only £1,149,000 worth.

Sir Ashley Eden's illness was occasioning great concern in a wide official and social circle when the mail left. A Home correspondent says he had been in fairly good health, though too much given to dining out for a man of full habit in an exceptionally warm summer, until the morning of the 30th of June, when he was just able to ring for his butler, who found him complaining of loss of power in one side. Since then, until the day the mail left, he had lain in a very critical state, conscious, but speechless, and at times suffering from severe exhaustion.

The Beeling correspondent of a Rangoon paper states that a Burman magistrate, two Burman sergeants of police, five Gurkhas and seven Punjabis recently started to attack dacoits reported to be near Melong village, twenty miles from Beeling. The party reached the place at 7 o'clock in the evening, and, proceeding through jungle for about 200 yards, found the dacoits' hiding-place, where four dacoits were cooking and thirteen were concealed in a hut behind a rock. The police opened fire, killing one dacoit, and the dacoits in the hut replied with a volley, which killed one Gurkha and wounded one Punjabi, and then they bolted, leaving four guns and eight dahs. The correspondent states that the European police officer had lately been transferred, and that had the police been under a trained officer, probably the whole gang would have been captured. It was, he adds, absurd to send trained Gurkhas after dacoits under a Burman who could not speak Hindustani nor even utter English words of command.

The little piece of [illegible] litigation which has been going on at Meerut since the death of Mr. Alexander Skinner, son of the celebrated Colonel James Skinner, C.B., has come to a somewhat abortive conclusion. On the death of Mr. Alexander Skinner in January last, his eldest son, Robert Hercules Skinner, set up a document purporting to be the Will, duly executed and attested, of the deceased, and applied to the District Court of Meerut for letters of administration. Before the order of the Court was passed on this application, Mr. Robert Skinner submitted a second application, praying for the grant of the probate of the Will and the guardianship of the minor children left by the deceased. Notice of this application having been communicated to all persons claiming to be interested in the subject-matter, on the day fixed for the hearing, Mr. Alexander Van Cortland Skinner, Mrs. Alice Forster, Mr. A. R. Forster and Mr. C. W. Kinloch opposed the grant of the probate upon the ground that the Will set up was invalid, because it was either forged or obtained by misrepresentation. The 9th of July was fixed by the Court for an inquiry into the validity of the Will, and Mr. Robert Skinner then produced the two witnesses whose names appear on the alleged Will as attesting witnesses. These gentlemen, however, swore that they had had nothing to do with the Will, and did not even know the deceased. The signatures on the Will were not theirs. The application was then refused, and there now the matter stands.

HOSPITALITY TO INDIAN PRINCES.

A London correspondent writes :—"Whatever may be the deficiencies of the official reception of the Indian princes, their Highnesses cannot complain of any lack of hospitality on the part of the Court or of private individuals. Indeed, it is impossible for our distinguished Asiatic visitors to accept all the invitations that are sent to them. They are, in fact, asked everywhere, and in some cases entertainments are arranged specially in their honour. This week there have been two of this character, which unfortunately occurred on the same day, and so clashed. I refer to the Garden parties given on Wednesday, in town, by Sir Monier and Lady Williams, and at his pretty place at Coombe by Mr. Currie, of the India Council. Several of the Princes and other representative Indians have entertained their friends in return. Maharajah Holkar's dinner on Monday you have noticed elsewhere. Two days later Sirdar Diler-ul-Moolk, who has become a well-known person in city and social circles, entertained H.S.H. the Duke of Teck, Lord Northbrook, Lord Lytton and other distinguished persons at his hotel, the Alexandra, and to-morrow evening he gives a big dinner to Anglo-Indian officials. It may interest Hyderabad people to know that in the absence of their Prime Minister, who has had to return to India earlier than he otherwise would have done in consequence of the recent changes, the reputation of Hyderabad for its hospitality is being maintained by Sirdar Diler-ul-Moolk. Lord Rosebery, as a souvenir of his recent visit to Hyderabad, has presented the Sirdar with a pair of costly ornaments, which are perfect specimens of the goldsmith's art."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

Simla, July 29.—The barometer has fallen over the whole of the Gangetic Plain from Peshawar to Calcutta, as well as over Orissa and the east of the Central Provinces, but has again risen elsewhere. The fall is greatest in the Punjab, but is considerable at Saugor Island. The pressure is high in Ceylon and low in Punjaub and Oudh. The wind circulation is less abnormal than yesterday. Southerly winds prevail over the head of the Bay and south-easterly winds over Bengal. In Rajputana, the North-West Provinces and Bundelkand the wind is north-westerly, and over Bombay, the Central Provinces and the Peninsula westerly. The temperature has risen in North Bengal, Behar, east of the North-West Provinces, Konkan, Coast Districts and West of the Central Provinces. It has generally fallen elsewhere. The rainfall has not been maintained in the Punjab, where the only falls are at Sialkote and Ludhiana. In the Roorkee and Meerut Divisions moderate rain has fallen, but in Oudh and the Eastern Divisions of the North-West Provinces, Behar and North Bengal the rainfall is trifling or altogether absent. Slight rain has fallen in Lower Bengal, Assam, and Burma. The Bombay current has given moderate rain to be West Coast and the Central Districts, but the Deccan and east of the Peninsula are rainless.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	58 4	57 57	54 30	54 45
July 28, Thursday...	0 33	0 15	0 31	0 23
„ 29, Friday.....	0 43	0 74	0 70	... ...
Total...	58 80	58 46	55 31	54 68
Total corresponding date of last year ...	76 2	81 3	77 2	79 29

MALABAR HILL.

	in.	cts.
29th July up to 10 a. m.	2	5
Previously registered	52	61
	54	66

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 25th July :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	66 99	Baroda	27 83
Panjoo	60 29	Mehmadabad	25 86
Valluma	49 73	Ahmedabad	19 ...
Palghur	41 46	Viramgam	22 14
Gholwad	48 72	Wadhwan	11 72
Damaa	55 60	Dabhoe	28 42
Bulsar	45 48	Sevalia	22 30
Nausari	47 30	Godhra	26 16
Sarat	31 89	Kharaghoda	8 81
Broach	29 90	Kim	25 87

BHOWNUGGUR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

Return of rainfall as registered up to 6 a.m. on 27th July 1887 :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Ghadechi	17 34	Chuda	15 40
Songad	15 12	Chital	16 28
Dhola	19 69	Jetpur	17 24

The number of emigrants from India to Grenada is not very large, the total of those in the island at the end of 1886 being only 1,953 ; but as 1,287 of these were time-expired labourers who had elected to remain at the island, it is evident that they are well satisfied with their treatment. The conduct of the emigrants last year was fairly good. There was one case of wife murder, for which the murderer was hanged ; but the other eleven cases against emigrants were only ordinary ones, and convictions were only obtained in seven. Not a single charge was made by the coolies against their employers, and the wages of the men show a satisfactory increase, as they have got through 2,648 extra days' work. The health of the coolies is also very good, there being a large decrease in the number of cases treated in the hospitals ; while the death-rate was only 4·19 per cent. But few of the coolies seem to have saved money, or at any rate, they do not invest it in the Government Savings Banks, though some, we are told, entrust their small savings to their employers. The ten years' term of residence of 419 emigrants will shortly expire, but up to the end of last year only 82 had given in their names as wishing to return to Calcutta.

The St. Thome dispensary at Madras was established by the Right Rev. Dr. Strachan, Bishop of Rangoon, in 1874, and its objects are to afford medical relief to the Gordon Refuge, and the other charitable institutions in St. Thome, and to the poor of all classes of the community, without reference to caste, creed or nationality. The institution is partially supported by voluntary contributions, aided by the Diocesan Committee, S. P. G., and a monthly Municipal grant. The management of the dispensary is placed under the supervision of a committee. The report for the year ending the 31st March tells us that the receipts for the official year under review amounted to Rs. 943-8-0. After deducting the cost of establishment, medicines, furniture and contingencies, the unexpended balance amounts to to Rs. 269-12-2. Tha Ladies' Association have withdrawn their grant from July 1886, in consequence of the removal of the Famine Orphanage from this division. The Municipality have, however, on the application of the secretary, increased the monthly grant from Rs. 25 to 30, and have temporarily sanctioned a grant of Rs. 200 per annum, for purchase of medicines. The number of cases treated during the year was 7,128, making an average daily attendance of 22·77.

Captain Blanc, of the Messageries steamer Menzaleh, has been declared free from blame for the loss of his vessel, after an inquiry had been made at the French Consulate, Shanghai.

The Tonkin Frontier Treaty, which has been under negotiation so long, has recently been concluded. Paklung is given to China.

It is stated that the Japanese Government propose to establish about 160 forts along the coast, each to be mounted with 16 long-range guns. It is estimated that the cost will average 130,000 yen each fort. In the immediate vicinity of Nagasaki two will be established, *viz.*, one on Pappenburg and one on Koyaki.

The value of the diamonds exported from the Cape last year is estimated at £3,000,000.

It is computed that the damage done to the vineyards of France by the phylloxera amounts to £800,000,000 sterling,

The glass beads manufactured in Venice form an important branch of industry, 6,000,000 lbs. being exported yearly to all parts of the world.

It is officially estimated that the wheat grown in the United States last year was so light in weight that the 457,000,000 bushels by measures supposed to have been produced were equal to less than 445,000,000 bushels of 60 lbs., or 12,000,000 less than the quantity by measure.

A Calcutta paperthe other day, twitted the Bengalis on their want of chivalry, and expressed its belief that natives were unfit for magisterial functions, so long as the defect was not remedied. A native paper, however, makes the following reply :—

The Hindu has not been chivalrous, it is true ; but what has that to do with his qualification for a Deputy Magistracy ? If respect for womankind is a necessary qualification in a Deputy Magistrate, then our contemporary must be driven to what to him must be the mournful conclusion that no Mahomedan should be a Deputy Magistrate. The Hindu treatment of women is infinitely more chivalrous than the Mahommedan treatment. In the next place our contemporary would do well to get rid of his confused ethnical ideas. There is no antithesis between Mahomedans and Bengalis. A good many Mahomedans are Bengalis, and a good many Bengalis are Mahomedans. The Mahomedans whom our contemporary *chaperones* are not all pure Arabs.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

When I was asked the other day whether I should like to accompany H. H. Grambalsingji home for the Jubilee, I was torn with many conflicting emotions. It was of course impossible to lose sight of the facts that such an expedition opened a vista of cheap distinctions and otherwise unattainable pleasures ; that in company with the illustrious Grambalsingji, I might catch a stray word from Secretaries of State ; hobnob with Earls, and figure at the most exclusively fashionable drawing-rooms ; that I might arrange perhaps with a liberality of interpretation pardonable in diplomatic circles to include Mrs. O., the twins, and a few ayahs in Grambalsingji's personal suite ; convey them home under his august wing (and at his expense) ; house and feed them at the Langham or some other distinguished hostelry on the same terms ; and thus give Mrs. O., under conditions of the most perfect economy, a taste of that high life for which she firmly believed Nature and Heaven had always intended her. It is true that so far whatever can be said of Nature's part in this contract, the powers of Heaven had lamentably failed (with the best intentions no doubt) in launching that admirable woman upon the lofty career she sighed for. But in spite of early theology we are beginning reluctantly to reject our belief in the omnipotence of Providence. Where miracles are out of the question, poor Providence, like the humblest of us, must await its opportunities ; and this projected visit of Grambalsingji was, Mrs. O. declared, such an opportunity as it would be impious to neglect. But in spite of the powerful artillery ceaselessly brought to bear upon me day and night from that quarter, the sum total of corresponding disadvantages appeared to me to preponderate so greatly that I declined the proffered honour, and have since had some remarkably rough half hours in consequence. But as for here I drop the veil : let not Medea slaughter her children, much less scarify her adorning and admiring O. before the public eye.

H. H. Grambalsingji was a good fellow enough in his ancestral principality of Kharabzatpur ; so far but few vernacular papers had penetrated to that remote spot ; and as Grambalsingji never did (though his flatterers confidently affirmed that he could) read anything whatever, or indeed exercise his brain in any fashion, he had escaped in great measure the contagion of that pernicious school of thought that chiefly teaches the doctrine of disaffection and disloyalty. He believed in his Political Agent, though he did not love him, the possibility of being deprived by a Supreme Government (which in his simple rustic ignorance he imagined not only had the power but the will to strike irresistibly when provoked) of several, perhaps *nefandam dicta*, of all his cherished guns hung over him like a sword of Damocles, and kept him as virtuous as his Political Agent desired, and much more so than Nature ever intended. No agitating radical globe-trotter had ever profaned the traditional conservatism of Kharabzatpur : no Stagg, no Blunt, no reporter of the *Charing Cross Chatterer* had performed profound obeisances before H. H. Grambalsingji while bespattering his Political Agent with the vocabulary of contempt, or worse, the coarseness of familiarity. As yet Grambalsingji had never aspired to take precedence of his Political Agent at the Kharabzatpur Darbars, and had the Viceroy visited him he would, I believe, have almost cantered (in spite of his obesity) to the outermost line of the carpet in a spirit of loyal humility. But I foresaw that Grambalsingji in Garland ruffling it with the best of them at the Jubilee, and dragging his attendant Political at his tail with much less concern, though something of the same feelings as a dog drags a kettle, would be a sadly altered creature. The Radical would talk to him of the equal rights of all men, and Grambalsingji, overleaping so much of his doctrine as might be inconvenient when dealing in his primitive way with the recalcitrant subjects of Kharabzatpur, would apply it to his relations with his Political Agent, the Viceroy, yea, even with the Queen-Empress. Grambalsingji, inflated with such noxious gases seemed to me to possess vast potentialities of offensiveness.

But Grambalsingji will not understand all the dangerous advice that is given him by designing politicians at home : and indeed what with this, that and the other dissipation, he is pretty well past understanding anything : it is enough for him that people tell him that he is of much more importance than he had ever imagined, and that instead of having nine guns he ought to be greeted with a Royal salute. This tickles his vanity, and accords with his most deeply-rooted belief ; for friends and allies who dangle such a bait before his poor sharp black eyes he is willing to make large sacrifices, to run considerable risks. I see him in my mind's prophetic eye occupying a chair at some revolutionary Wapping meeting ; in fancy I hear him chuckling approval of irreverent remarks anent the Political Department. He will acquaint me (I know he will) with the idea of European intrigue. Conybeare and Blunt and Sexton ; and Donovan Rossa (disguised as a missionary) will hover round him in Whitechapel, while his Political Agent is driving his family to the Zoo (at Grambalsingji's expense), or designing a new uniform for himself and the Kharabzatpur police : these apostles of the noblest and most recent doctrines of Western civilisation will make a proselyte of Grambalsingji ; they will teach him that in order to force a sense of his political importance on a brutal blood-and-iron Bureaucracy a blood-and-iron Bureaucracy is telling enough by way of a catchword, and naturally commends itself to your philanthropic maniacs or designing revolutionists by reason of its double lie—he should display a proper spirit of independence, and retire to St. Petersburg for the good of his health. They will fill his mind with notions of a secret treaty between H. H. Grambalsingji of Kharabzatpur and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, whereby the High contracting parties mutually engage, &c., &c., and Grambalsingji will believe all this, and daily grow more indifferent to the manner in which he is treating his Political Agent, neglecting that officer's invitations to visit the British Museum, and seeking low pleasures with Republican agents in Leicester Square.

"Beware, oh Grambalsingji ! I exclaim in a fit of prophetic frenzy (because you understand I declined to go with him at all, and am explaining why I thought the mission too irksome). Beware, potentate of Kharabzatpur ! The earthern pitcher amidst the brazen was never in more perilous case than art thou. The wings which Dædalus fashioned to traverse the Empyrean (but prudently gave Icarus' first trial) were not more untrustworthy than the specious promises with which thy false friends are tempting thee to quit the false haven of that Raj under which thou and thine have enjoyed a thousand benefits, and adventure upon realms unknown and pregnant with imminent destruction dark and dire. Return, oh Grambalsingji, ere yet the irrevocable step is taken, the Rubicon passed ; return to the simple pleasures of Kharabzatpur, the nautch, the Bardic songs celebrating in myriad glorious lies the heroic achievements of earlier Grambalsingji's, the elephant procession, and the welcoming arms or the Political Agent. Far different wilt thou find the embraces of those grim paws that the Northern Bear is stretching not towards thee, poor atom (for in such large matters who would take account of a Grambalsingji, with a rabble army, a tinpot gun or two, a jail and an elementary school), but towards that large Hindostan which they say the Bear covets. The Russian Bear, my Grambalsingji, cares but little for pan-supari, nor is particular to a step or two how far he tramples your processional carpet or you his ; but in other smaller matters, such as your revenue, your quasi-independence, your life, your kingdom, you will be surprised at the minute particularity with which in a few years he would strip you of all. Wherefore, again I say, Return ere yet 'tis too late."

I had recounted much of the foregoing to Mrs O. in palliation of my inexcusable refusal to act as Grambalsingji's guide philosopher and friend.

"But, well O., that may be true enough, but you were at least certain of a decoration."

This touched me nearly. *Vade Retro Sathanas !* Too true, had I accompanied Grambalsingji I should have secured the C.S.I. or K.C.I.E. or whatever it is that I hear shortly is to be conferred on Captain Ferule. Yet I will endeavour not to covet such distinction—*mittimus super vacuus Honores*, and by the gods I had as soon almost come by the C.I.E. in the ordinary way as reap a C.S.I. in reward for watching poor Grambalsingji's loyalty debauched. At any rate, I made him over to Captain Ferule, and I expect to hear my predictions verified every mail. As for me, *Intacta virtus* and seclusion.

ONAGRUS.

It is reported that Sir Edward Tichborne recently offered "The Claimant" a small annuity if he would make an affidavit, for publication after death, of the true facts of the Orton-Castro conspiracy. "Sir Roger" refused the offer.

It is generally believed that the *Times*, of London, and the *Gazette de France*, of Paris, are the oldest papers in existence, but this appears to be a mistake. The honour belongs to the Chinese, who possess a journal started nearly a thousand years ago. Its name is the King-Pan. It was founded, says a learned bibliophist, in the year 911 of the Christian era. At first it was published at irregular periods, but in 1361 it became a weekly. In 1804 it underwent another transformation, and appeared daily. It costs a halfpenny, and issues three editions. The morning edition, printed on yellow paper, is devoted to commerce ; the noon edition, printed on white paper, contains official acts and miscellaneous news ; while the evening edition, printed on red paper, is taken up with political information and leading articles. It is edited by six members of the Academy of Science, and the total sale of the three editions is 14,000 copies.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

Saville	1
St. Michael	2
Upas	3

This race, as to the winner of which there appeared at first to have been some doubt, was run on Thursday afternoon. The distance is 2½ miles, and the race was first run in 1812, for a cup, value at £300, to which is added a subscription of £20 each, h ft. It is a race in which three-year olds, must carry 7 st. 7 lb. ; four, 8 st. 12 lb. ; five, six and aged, 9 st. 2 lb., mares and geldings being allowed 3 lb. ; pure Barbs, Turkish or Arabian horses, 28 lb. In this case Arabs are denied mare's allowances ; horses which have been foaled in America or the British Colonies are allowed 7lb., if they have not won in England, while horses which have never won 200 sovs. at any one time are allowed weight in these proportions—three-year-olds, 4 lb. ; four, 9 lb. ; five, 14 lb. ; six and aged, 21 lb. The winner of the Derby, Oaks, Doncaster, St. Leger, Paris Grand Prize, French Derby, Ascot, Goodwood, Jockey Club or Doncaster Cups, Newmarket, or the Alexandra Cup, or Orange Cup, at Ascot within an interval of two years, both Goodwood Cup days included, 7 lb., of two or more of the above stakes or prizes., 10 lb. extra. A year ago Mr. Peck's Bard, 3 year 7-7, walked over and won, but this year increased interest was manifested in the race owing to the entry of several young horses of great promise. St. Michael, the horse which is credited with the second place, has been highly spoken of in connection with this race for some time, and it was confidently expected by her friends that she would have taken the leading place. Saville, except by some other name, is quite unknown to fame, but St. Michael earned for her owner £1,454 last year, winning not less than six races, (1), the Bogside Trial Stakes; (2), Midsummer Trial Stakes at Newmarket ; (3), the Drawing Room Stakes at Goodwood; (4), the Ebor St. Leger ; (5), the Irvine Cup at Eglinton ; and (6), the Prince of Wales's Plate at Newmarket. St. Michael is a three-year-old b.c., the property of Mr. D. Baird, who was one of the principal winning owners of last year, his prizes in all being £9,448. Upas is a ch. c. 3-years-old by Dollar out of Rosemary at Home. She has hitherto done nothing, but on the Continent last year she ran in nine races, and was victorious in three, viz. (1), the Prix Hocquart, Paris ; (2), the Prix du Jockey Club, Chantilly, when the prize was divided with Baron de Shickler's Sycamore ; and (3) in the Prix de Chantilly at Paris. Upas is the property of Count de Berteux :—

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1850 Canezon.	1860 Restitution.
1851 Nancy.	1870 Siderolite.
1852 Kingston.	1871 Shannon.
1853 †Jouvenac.	1872 Favonius.
1854 Virago.	1873 †Flageolet.
1855 †Baroncino.	1874 Doncaster.
1856 Rogerthorpe.	1875 Aventuriere.
1857 †Monarque.	1876 New Holland.
1858 Saunterer.	1877 Hampton.
1859 Promised Land.	1878 Kincsem.
1860 Sweetsauce.	1879 Isonomy.
1861 *Starke.	1880 Dresden China.
1862 Tom Whiffleer.	1881 Madame du Barry.
1863 Isoline.	1882 Friday.
1864 †Dollar.	1883 Border Minstrel.
1865 Ely.	1884 St. Simon.
1866 The Duke.	1885 Althorp.
1867 Vanbair.	1886 The Bard.
1868 Speculum.	

* Bred in America. † Bred in France.

MUNICIPAL SUMMONSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "N. B." has such a lordly contempt for judicial formalities that he might well be the Municipal Commissioner himself, or one of his myrmidons. But judicial formalities, though doubtless often inconvenient to executive authorities, are intended by the Legislature as the constitutional check on hasty and improper action. The Municipal Commissioner is armed by the law with enormous executive powers, which are in practice exercised by a host of subordinates. These subordinates, in fact, set the law in motion, but the Legislature has wisely determined that breaches of the Municipal law should only be punished by a judicial proceeding before a Magistrate. Reasonable cause must necessarily be shown in each case for hailing persons summarily before a Magistrate to answer a charge, which may entail judicial punishment. If the issue of summonses in Municipal cases is a mere formality which ought to be made as simple and mechanical as possible, the Legislature might have provided that the Municipal Commissioner should issue his own summonses. But it is a travesty of judicial proceedings that a blank book of Magisterial summonses should be kept by any department of the Municipal Commissioner, and it is plain that such a practice may easily lead to very great abuses. There can be no question whatever that the Chief Presidency Magistrate is right in his view of the law, and would have been to blame had he allowed a serious abuse to continue when once it had been brought publicly to notice. If the Municipal Commissioner considers that he ought to have the power of deciding Municipal cases himself, let him persuade the Town Council and the Legislature to do away with these absurd formalities, and to invest the Commissioner with power of issuing process himself and of deciding all alleged breaches of the Municipal Act. Why has not the new Municipal Bill made adequate provision for removing those objectionable formalities, and for investing the Municipal Commissioner with magisterial as well as executive authority in Municipal cases ? This would surely have been a fitting crown to the marvellous scheme of Municipal self-government which is disclosed in the draft Bill now under consideration.—Yours, &c.,

A CITIZEN.

THE SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The University authorities believe that the School Final Examination will be a means of affording relief to the Matriculation examiners, and of shutting out raw material from the Colleges. They will be sadly deceived in this if they hold the two examinations *separately*, as is intended at present. They closely resemble each other, and the plucked candidates will run from one examination to the other, and thus aggravate the present evil. The two examinations should be held together in November if such a farce is to be avoided.

The Registrar of the University has informed the head-masters of schools that the School Final Examination will be held for the first time towards the end of the year. As the text-books are not yet selected it is impossible to hold it this year. The candidates cannot read the books on such short notice.—Yours, &c.,

M. N.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Nandgaon is an engine-changing station on the G. I. P. Railway, and also a station for Aurangabad and t e Mo si. Almost all stations, large or small, are supplied with benches for the use of the passengers ; but not a single bench is provided at Nandgaon. The passengers suffer great inconvenience from the omission. Will the managers of the company take note of this ?—Yours, &c.,

July 28. A SUFFERER.

THE COW-PROTECTION SOCIETY.

A meeting of Hindus and Parsees was held on Thursday evening, at the Fort residence of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt., for the purpose of making arrangements for the establishment of a society for the protection of cows from slaughter by the butchers in Bombay. The majority of those present were Hindu merchants. Sir Dinshaw Petit explained the object of his calling the meeting, and referred to the advantages expected to result from preventing the slaughter of cows by the butchers.

one of his nephews denied that she was his mistress. Another one does not know, or does not venture to say; yet Narayen asks you to believe that she is not. People put two and two together in such a case as that, and popular belief comes in as a necessary part of the case, and asserts that a man living with a supernumerary wife in the native town keeps her as a mistress. What other conclusion could one come to? It is perfectly absurd to say this document has been concocted for the purpose of injuring any person. Had not Mr. Justice Pinhey decided to dismiss the case on the point he did evidence in support of the statements concering this woman, would have been adduced. As it was not adduced, and as it was necessary to rebut the accusation made by Dadaji against her, Rukhmabai had only that course left to her to justify her position. It was her bounden duty to refute the monstrous allegations which this pamphlet contained, and no one could blame her for answering them. As the *Times of India* remarked she had been prejudiced in the eyes of the public by leaving it unanswered so long, and I contend I have done right in making her vindication public. If I had given up the original of her letter there would have been an end of the whole business. But an accusation was made by Mr. Hemming that the letter was the composition of the members of the Rukhmabai Defence Committee, who were hiding themselves under her signature. Such an allegation was grossly untrue. As I said yesterday, I am quite prepared to give the original up to the Court. I said I had nothing to conceal. This is a piece of mischievous vexatious litigation of a type of which we have had a great deal recently in Bombay. But it would be monstrous if the machinery of this Court were to be put in motion, in a trivial case of this kind. The document was published in good faith, as its publication was considered necessary for the enlightenment of the public, and the vindication of truth against mendacity and calumny.

Cursetjee Rustomjee, clerk to Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, deposed to having purchased a *Bombay Gazette* of the 20th ult.

Mr. Geary said that he would admit he was proprietor and publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, considering it was necessary to prove the point, put Mr. W. Williams, sub-editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, into the box, and he stated that Mr. Geary was proprietor of the journal in question.

NARAYEN DHARMAJI IN THE WITNESS BOX.

Narayen Dharmaji, complainant, said he was uncle of Dadaji Bikaji, who had sued his wife in the High Court. Dadaji had lived with him for some years. He knew of the letter of the 29th June, signed "Rukhmabhai," and knew that it contained statements concerning himself. One statement was that Dadaji began to live a wild and reckless life, and went to live with an uncle whose surroundings were objectionable. He was the uncle referred to. It was not true that his surroundings were objectionable. It was also stated that there was a person in his house who was his mistress. That was not true; he had never kept a mistress. His wife was alive, and he had two children (sons), and his wife did not jump into a well to avoid his mistress. It was not true that there was anything objectionable in his surroundings, and the statements to a contrary effect were not true. He belonged to the Sumaji Shatri caste, the same caste that Dr. Succaram and Rukhmabai belonged to. Her grandfather was also of the same caste. These statements were such as to injure his reputation and character with his caste and community generally. That was the reason he instituted the proceedings.

Cross-examined by Mr. Geary: You are uncle of Dadaji?—I am.

Dadaji has been living with you for some years, has he not?—Yes.

You went on his behalf to ask Rukhmabai to come to his house to live with Dadaji?—Yes.

What was her reply?—She told me that she would not live with him unless he rented another place, and took her there.

She would not live with him in your house?—No. But she said that she would live with him in another house?—Yes.

Dadaji filed an action in the High Court for restitution of conjugal rights?—Yes, he did.

And you gave him money to do so?—No.

Well for carrying on the suit?—No, I did not.

If Dadajee swears before the High Court that you did, is what he stated false?—I paid Dadajee his wages, for he was in my employ.

I want an answer to the question.—I did not give him money.

If Dadaji swears that you did; is that statement true or false?—I cannot say whether he stated a truth or falsehood. I paid him his wages.

Dadaji paid Rs. 400 sums of Rs. 400 each to Messrs Chalk and Walker?—I don't know that he did.

Do you not know that he swore in the High Court that the first Rs. 400 were out of his savings?—No, I know nothing about it.

Do you know that he swore the second sum was lent to you?—It is true I lent him Rs. 400.

And the amount was paid to Messrs. Chalk and Walker?—I do not know anything about it.

Do you know whether the solicitors were paid?—I don't know.

Did Dadaji never say that the solicitors required money for their costs?—He never told me.

He was living in your house while this action was proceeding?—Yes.

Yet he never spoke to you as to where the costs were coming from?—No, he did not.

Had he money of his own?—Perhaps he had.

Did he not say he had not?—I do not know if he did.

Do you know that he had not?—I do not.

That you swear?—Yes.

When the case was before the High Court you gave evidence?—Yes.

And Dadaji gave evidence at the same time?—No, not at the same time.

But in the same case?—I do not know if he gave evidence or not.

You swear you don't know that?—I do swear I do not know.

You believe the plaintiff did not give evidence in Rukhmabai's case: you want the Court to believe that?—I can't say if he did, but he did not in my presence.

Are you aware that the Judge said he gave false evidence, and that you gave more false evidence, in that case?—I do not know how Dadaji gave his evidence. I was not in Court.

Do you know that the Judge said your evidence was false, and that there had been a great deal of false evidence from Dadaji?—I do not know.

Do you know that any one—Judge or any one else—has impugned your veracity?—I do not know.

Would you consider it a great injury to your character if any one had said you gave a great deal of false evidence?—I do not know if any one said so.

Would you consider it a great injury to your reputation if any one did?—How can I say.

Would you object to any one saying so?—I would object if any one speaks a falsehood.

The Judge says you gave false evidence, is it right or wrong?—I did not give false evidence.

That you swear?—Yes, I do swear.

Did you swear in the High Court that you lent Dadaji Rs. 400?—I did.

Did you give evidence in the High Court that you paid your nephew Dadaji considerable sums of money for inspecting the work of the partnership?

What I said was that I paid him at the rate of Rs. 40 per month, or annually Rs. 500 or Rs. 550.

Did you also state that it was not entered in the books of partnership?—Yes, I did say so.

And did not the Judge say that the evidence you gave as to financial arrangements with Dadaji was false?—No.

The Judge did not say it was false?—No, he did not. Here are the official records with the Judge's remark. He says: "The plaintiff gave much false evidence as to his pecuniary position, and his uncle examined on the plaintiff's behalf on the same point gave if possible evidence less credible still."—I know nothing of the evidence given by Dadaji.

But by yourself?—I don't know.

You admit you lent him Rs. 400, which Dadaji admitted he paid to Messrs. Chalk and Walker. You say you know nothing of this?—Yes, I do not.

What is the caste of the woman who was living in your house for 14 years past? Of the *Komatee* caste.

Not the same caste as your wife?—No.

Is she your relative?—No, she is not related to me.

To your wife?—No.

Has she placed you under any obligation to her?—Yes.

What obligation?—About 14 years ago I had a daughter. At the time my wife was ill and I engaged her to look after them.

When did the child die?—Twelve years ago.

And for 12 years past this child's maid has remained in your house?—Yes.

Did you pay her wages?—I used to pay her Rs. 2 a month and find her food.

She was an old acquaintance of yours?—She used to work in the *karkana*.

You brought her into the house from among the other workwomen?—Yes; as she was a good woman and a woman of my acquaintance I took her into the house.

Was she a servant?—She was a servant in my house.

But you said in the High Court she was not?—At the time my child fell sick I took her to my house, engaging her to look after my wife and child. I did not say so.

You have had a woman in your house, not a relative, living there for 12 or 14 years. Has not this excited remark in your neighbourhood?—No.

Have you heard any one say that her presence in your house was objectionable?—No, I have not.

Did this woman at any time disappear from your house and go away up-country?—She did go up-country to her village. She goes once in two years.

Were not her caste-people coming to turn her out of caste for living in your house?—No.

Did she not go up-country till the affair blew over?—No.

Again I ask, did not Dadaji swear in the High Court that this woman is not your servant? It is on page 24 of his evidence.—I know nothing at all about that statement.

Dadaji living in your house and knowing the facts, how do you explain this matter?—I know nothing about it.

Dadaji knew your arrangements?—Perhaps he did.

Then he spoke with full knowledge?—Yes.

Yet he said she was not your servant. Is she?—She was.

But is she now?—No, she makes cigarettes and sells them for a living.

Then when you said she is you were wrong?—I said she was in my employ, but is so no longer.

At the time of the High Court case was she your servant?—No.

She lived in your house at the time?—Yes.

The Magistrate: When did she cease to be in your service?—She was in my employ for about six years. She ceased to be in my employ about eight years ago.

Mr. Geary: For eight years then she has been living in your house, not as a servant?—Yes.

Did any one find fault with this arrangement?—No.

The Magistrate: You still feed her?—No.

Do you pay her any wages?—No, she obtains her food through selling cigarettes.

Is that so?—Yes.

Mr. Geary: You say no one ever objected to her being there?—No one.

Did not Rukhmabai object to go your house while the woman was living there?—No.

If Dadaji says in his pamphlet that she did, was he not telling the truth?—This pamphlet was published recently.

Dadaji says that Rukhmabai objected to go and live in the house, while a person of this character was under the protection of his uncle, and living in the same house? Was this false?—I know that she did say that in consequence of the woman living in the house she would not go to live there. But I did not hear of this until the 30th June, after the letter had appeared in the papers.

You admit that her ground for refusal was because she did not like to go to the house of her uncle?—Yes.

You are that uncle?—Yes.

You believe that the objection was on account of this woman being in your house?—I cannot say.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I think he has said he did not know.

Mr. Geary: Yes; but he afterwards admitted that he did know. The witness, after a considerable amount of fencing, admits that he knew Rukhmabai's objection was on account of this woman.

Witness: Yes; but I know that a woman who objects to go to a place will raise any objection she likes.

Mr. Geary: Did she find this excuse ready made for her?—After the High Court suit was filed, never before.

You said that ten months ago you never heard any one object to the character of this woman you had in the house?—I did say so.

But it turns out that Rukhmabai did object on account of this woman?—It she did not mean to come to my house, she might raise any objection.

Did anyone but Rukhmabai raise any objection to the woman being in the house?—No.

Do you not know that witnesses were ready in the High Court to give evidence that your own wife objected to her presence in the house?—No, I am not aware.

Do you know there were some witnesses, your own neighbours, who were ready to allege that your wife jumped into a well because of this woman?—No.

Did your wife and the woman live on good terms?—Yes.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: If this is going to be proved in evidence, all well and good. If not, I do not think the cross-examination should continue.

Mr. Geary: The witness has taken the course of refusing to remember anything. There are some collateral circumstances which must be brought out. Did not the neighbours object to this woman being in your house?

Witness: No, my wife too had no objection.

Did you not hear from some of your neighbours that your wife had complained that she was unhappy on account of this woman?—No, I did not.

Did you hear any one say so until I asked the question?—No, I never heard any one say so before this morning.

Did you instruct Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming to move this criminal process against me?—I did.

When you gave them instructions, had you heard of the allegation that your wife tried to commit suicide to get out of the way of this woman?—No, I had not.

Do you mean to say that when you gave these instructions, you had never heard it was a part of Rukhmabai's case against you that your wife had tried to commit suicide on account of this woman?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: That question is misleading.

Mr. Geary objected to the interruption.

You knew your wife jumped into a well?

Witness: I heard so.

Was it not for the purpose of killing herself?—I do not know. I cannot say.

Did she jump into the well to take a bath?—It might be so. She was at the time wrong in her head. She had been suffering from fever, and I cannot say for what reason she went into the well.

Did not the neighbours tell you she went in to kill herself?—No.

Who took her out?—Some men.

Did you ask the men how she got in?—Perhaps, I did. I had asked Ardheser on my return, and I then heard she had fallen into the well.

The Magistrate: How was she taken out?

Witness: I heard that she was taken out by some persons.

Mr. Geary: What were their names?—The men who took her out were not present when I returned. I do not know their names.

Were they not present, when Rukhmabai's case was heard in the High Court?—Perhaps they were. The event occurred about 12 years ago.

Do you not know that the man who took her out were your close neighbours—that they lived in your compound?—I cannot say. I do not know.

Did not any one tell you that your wife had told those men she had jumped into the well on account of this woman?—No.

Do you know that Rukhmabai said so?—No I do not know.

The Magistrate: Was this stated in the High Court?

Mr. Geary: It was a part of Rukhmabai's case which was stopped by Mr. Justice Pinhey when he said there was no necessity to go on with the case. The two men who rescued the woman were neighbours living in the compound, and they were present in Court to give evidence. The statement was contained in the brief.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: The brief is the only evidence of that.—

Mr. Geary: Well, we can perhaps produce the brief, if it is necessary. It was in the brief. I cannot, at this moment, carry that point further. I call the attention of the Court to the fact that we cannot get from this witness anything but a mere negation.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Well, you will have an opportunity of addressing the Court afterwards. In the meantime, if you are done—

Mr. Geary: Oh, I have not done.

Mr. Geary: Do you know that in the pamphlet there is this paragraph:—"As to the third allegation in regard to the question of the character of the person who was living in our family house the attempt to prove it completely broke down at the trial."

Witness: I cannot understand the question.

Mr. Geary having repeated the question, the witness said he knew nothing about it.

Do you not know that it is a fact that the attempt was never made? I will read you the correct version of the case as it was placed before the Court: "When the case was taken before the Court above, it was sent down to the Court below on the ground that the law on which Mr. Pinhey had dismissed it was not good." When Mr. Justice Farran dealt with the legal aspect of the case, it would have been a perfect farce for Rukhmabai to have tendered evidence as to details that could not change the issue which was then one of law.

Mr. Kirkpatrick contended that the case was sent back to be heard on its merits.

Mr. Geary said the whole question rested on a point of law, and no attempt was made in the second hearing before Mr. Justice Farran to prove anything contained in this paragraph. There was no necessity for Rukhmabai to produce evidence to this effect. But it was a part of her case as the brief would show. Evidence would have been given on that subject had it been desired. Mr. Geary thought he had established the point that this statement in Dadajee's pamphlet was untrue: that it was necessary to establish its falsity by showing how the facts really were; and that accordingly this action fell under the 5th and 9th exceptions of the Penal Code.

The Magistrate here intimated to Mr. Geary that he thought that he had better call further evidence.

As reported in our yesterday's issue, Mr. Geary contended that so far as he was concerned, he had shown himself to be clear of the whole charge. After this, Mr. Kirkpatrick put questions to the complainant, in reply to which he denied any responsibility for statements in Dadajee's pamphlet, and again averred that Chinoo, the Camatee woman, was not his mistress.

It was at this juncture that Mr. Geary was asked to give up the letter and to apologise.

As it has not appeared in another paper as to how the case was withdrawn, it may be as well to repeat the following from yesterday's issue: Mr. Geary replied on the evidence and said: So far as I am concerned, I only repeat what I have said. There has been no imputation of bad faith, malice or even carelessness. The other side being willing to accept the document as sufficient solace for their feelings, I am perfectly willing to give it up. As to an apology, that depends entirely upon the extent and area of the apology, whether it is dignified or useful. If Mr. Kirkpatrick will carry his good sense and his good offices a little further, and accept as sufficient apology on my part the delivery of the document to the Court, the matter might very well now come to an end. This was deemed sufficient by the Court and the proceedings came to an end.

Mr. Kirkpatrick here suggested that Mr. Geary should subscribe to name to a formal apology which had been drawn out by Hemming.

Mr. Geary, however, declined to put his name to any document of the kind, and said:—I am quite prepared to respond to the suggestion of Mr. Kirkpatrick to this extent. I certainly had no intention to wound or injure the other side in this controversy, my duty being rather to allay than excite in a matter of public importance, involving as it does private and family considerations, any acrimony or ill-will; to be tender in dealing with such a matter. And if I have inadvertently done any wrong to Mr. Narayen who has had the opportunity of giving his evidence in the witness-box to-day, and setting himself right, I regret it. I think, at the same time, Mr. Kirkpatrick will be quite satisfied with the result of the case so far as vindicating his client.

The Magistrate considering that this statement was sufficient, and having made a note of it at Mr. Kirkpatrick's request, the case was withdrawn, the prosecution paying their own costs.

A CORRESPONDENT tells the following story of a patriotic young Indian lady:—"During Monday's ceremony at South Kensington the persons most admired were the Indian Chiefs in attendance while the Queen was laying the foundation-stone of the Institute which is to represent the Empire of which their country forms a chief part. When the ceremony was over, a suggestive incident occurred near the stone. A young Indian lady, apparently a princess, was observed chipping small pieces of mortar away and carefully wrapping them in her handkerchief. Having secured several pieces she marched off, smiling as triumphantly as a miner who 'strikes ile.' One can picture this daughter of England's Eastern Empire displaying before her more stay-at-home sisters beyond the seas these infinitesimal emblems of the Imperial pageant at which she had assisted."

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION AT POONA.

THE fourth sitting of the Public Service Commission was held on Thursday, Sir Charles Turner, presiding. Mr. A. N. Fanshawe, Postmaster-General, was also present.

THE POST OFFICE.

The first witness examined regarding the share taken by natives in the administration of the Post Office was Mr. Gopal Vinayek Joshi. Witness was at present unemployed, but had been a clerk in the Post Office, and also a Postmaster. Since his resignation he had travelled in America. He believed there were natives who could manage the Railway Mail Service, but he could not say whether they would be respected by the railway officials, as Europeans would. Natives are never respected, he said; and should not therefore enter the service. There are many natives who would serve in the Marine Service. Though a Brahmin, he would serve in that service. All that natives would have to-day would be to carry their own water and something to eat. He added that there was no objection to going to sea, though there might be some orthodox people who might object.

THE POLICE.

Mr. Lee Warner, giving evidence regarding the police, said:—He did not approve of the system of nomination of probationers, partly because the selection is so few, and thought a better selection could be got from England, by selecting candidates who have failed in the Civil Service examination. It was a good order to select candidates from England. He knew of two probationers who had lost their appointments owing to failure. It is necessary to include vernacular in the examination, the higher standard being preferable. Mr. Lee-Warner then read a statement he had written, in which he spoke of the required qualifications, of a Police officer. The next point was to what extent the superintendent's grade should be confined to Eropeans. A native Superintendent can be found with physical and sometimes moral courage, but he would be exposed to bribery. The power to punish must be largely given to the European. A native would meet with great difficulties in his orders to command, and at time of a crisis a native would be nowhere. There are many qualifications beyond education and attainments which are required of a Superintendent, which I do not think are to be found in the lower grades, I would promote to Chief Constable from the lower ranks, the election resting with the Superintendent at the time of the Deccan riots I was Magistrate of this District, and committed the leader for trial. I received from the non-official classes and men of education no help whatever. I remember Major Daniel, District Superintendent of Police, (with whom I was living) remarking that the Brahmins and wealthy Hindoos were in sympathy with him. There was no evidence found from this man's diary, nor was it elicited in trial that he was connected with the higher Brahmins beyond the fact that he kept a fencing-school which they used to attend. He was a clerk in the Finance Office.

Colonel Wilson, District Superintendent of Police, said:—I entered the Bombay Police force in 1864, and was appointed Assistant Superintendent at Broach. I was formerly served as Adjutant of Infantry at Belgaum under the old *regime*. I next went to Panch Mahals as Superinendent, then to Kaira, then to Nassick, and then here. I have heard the opinions expressed by Mr. Lee Warner regarding the organization of the Police force, and agree with him except as to the question of appointing natives to the upper grades. Formerly only 5 per cent of the appointments to the Assistant Superintendent should be attained by tried natives of long service and proved ability. I would not put these men on the graded list, but introduce a new grade of Deputy Superintendents with separate list. I agree entirely with Mr. Lee-Warner regarding the first appointment of Assistants by competition in England. I think appointments might be offered to the physically fit among the highest of the unsuccessful candidates for the Indian Civil Service. I think these cadets should remain attached to the Metropolitan Police in London for a period of two years, being divided equally between the Executive and Criminal Investigation Departments. The military officers who used to be sent to the Police had usually served some years and had passed in at least one language, and learnt habits of discipline and subordination. I myself had served 8 years. Also having been brought into contact with natives of all classes, they could tell where a man came from as soon as he opened his mouth. So far as regards the accusation that Military Police Officers over-drill their men. I am inclined to think that the young civilians who have lately entered the service are more fond of drilling their men than the Military officers. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that since the Government of Sir T. Temple, it has been specially ordered that all police are to be drilled as light infantry. I do not agree with Mr. Keyser that the Inspectors as a class are insufficiently educated for their duties, but I do agree that the rule to which he refers tends to the deterioration of the class, owing to the low pay of a Chief Head Constable not attracting men of the grade we require for Inspectors. I have found some of the native Inspectors very intelligent men, Parsees, one Marhatta, one Purdesi, and one Parsee. I do not remember having had any particularly efficient Musalman. The weakest point of our present system I consider to be the slowness of promotion in the grades of Constable, and any rewards for service in the form of a graduated increase of pay. In some cases it takes men 16 to 20 lower grade years for 18 rupees. Eurasian, they rise to Rs. 10 pay. The 3rd and 4th class Constables are worse paid than an ordinary coolly, and a large proportion of Constables are in the 3rd Grade. I think so long as better men do not come forward, the present system of seniority tempered with selection would be the best.

Mr. R. H. Vincent, District Superintendent of Police, also gave evidence. He said:—I served 3 years as Inspector and 5 years as Assistant Commissioner of Police. About recruiting for the senior grades, I quite agree with Colonel Wilson and Mr. Lee-Warner that Europeans should be selected, and if possible those with a military training. I think native Inspectors of proved efficiency should be promoted to a higher grade than they are now. I would not make a rule bring in men from outside to the Inspector grade unless more appointments were created, because there are so few chances of promotion already. With 700 regular police. I had only 13 Chief Constables and two Inspectors. I think the force would be more efficient if its administration were left solely to the Inspector-General of Police, and that natives themselves decidedly prefer European Superintendents.

Other evidence having been given, the Commission adjourned.

DIVINE SERVICES.

EIGHT SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 31.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 3 part 2, 307 and 324.
4-45 p.m.—Childrens' Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 256 and 231.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimitis—Simper in F.
Anthem.—"Ye shall dwell in the land."—Stainor.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Thursday.
7-15 a.m.—Usual Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 230, 243 and 322.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 214, 257 and 282.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.—Hymns 282, 161 and 168.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 292, 308 and 282.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 289, and 302.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 503, 144 and 270.
Wednesday, August 3rd.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 27, 178 and 23.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parell.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 71, 61, 1st tune; 168, 1st tune.
Anthem.—"O Lord how manifold are Thy works"—page 63, of New Book.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba Causeway.
7 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Cluttebuck.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
Byculla, Parel Road.
9 a.m.—Rev. G. W. Cluttebuck and 6 p.m. Mr. J. Staples.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
Parel, Elphinstone Road.
9 a.m. and 6 p.m.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.

(Sunday Service.)
11 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Service will be held on board the s.s. Clan Buchanan in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.—Come and bring your friends.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HEAD-QUARTERS.

THE despatch of the Government of India on the annual transfer of its headquarters to Simla, went Home sometime ago, and although the reply of the Secretary of State has not yet been received, a telegraphic summary is understood to have reached the Viceroy. The following is quoted as a trustworthy summary of the final conclusions of the Government of India, as sent home to the Secretary of State:—

1. That it is essential that the Viceroy should spend a portion of the year on tour in the Indian provinces.

2. That it is impossible to separate the Council from the Govenor-General, except during the period of his tour.

3. That the duties of the Government of India to the Empire as a whole will be best discharged by appropriating the year.

(*a*) to residence at Calcutta during its busiest season, for a time adequate to the importance of its interests and those of Bengal, and sufficient for the legislation which is the most appropriately undertaken there;

(*b*) to movement among other provinces as circumstances may require;

(*c*) to residence at a hill station, where, at a season when heat and rain render residence in the plains unfavourable to administrative vigour, the Government of India may exercise its control of all local administrations, may be in contact with Army Head-quarters, may carry on the preliminaries of its legislative business, and enact such laws as may best be dealt with at such residence.

4. That the permanent location of the Government of India at any Presidency Town would be adverse to efficient supervision of the interests of the Empire as a whole, and would establish a disproportionate provincial influence at the seat of Government inconsistent with impartial and well balanced rule.

5. That while in regard to facility of communication and proximity to the localities of greatest political interest, a Summer residence in Northern India is preferable, the fact that a large expenditure has been incurred in adapting Simla for that purpose is adverse to any change which is not recommended by an indisputable superiority on the part of any other hill station; and finally

6. That the recurring annual expenditure incurred in the movements of Government and its residence at Simla is to a great extent inseparable from any movement, and therefore inevitable unless all movement is to be abandoned, and that the cost is inconsiderable compared with the great advantages thereby secured to the administration of the Empire.

It is believed that the India Office despatch in reply to this expression of opinion will be of a colourless character, and that no desire will be expressed to upset the arrangements of the Government of India in the matter, or to interfere with the Viceroy's entire liberty of movement.

MADRAS.

MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 6th to the 22nd instant, 2 Europeans, 15 East-Indians, 25 Native Christians, 252 Hindus, and 41 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 335 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 279. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 2 from measles, 87 from fever, 27 from dysentery, 28 from diarrhœa, and 191 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 43·6 per 1,000 per mensem. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·4 per 1,000 per annum.

COMPENSATION FOR THE LOSS OF A CHARGER.—We learn that the claim for compensation preferred by Colonel Deeds, Commanding 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, met with a favourable reply from the Government of India, which has ordered that a sum of Rs. 800 be given to the officer in question for the loss of his charger which was drowned in the Madras harbour when the regiment was embarking for Upper Burma for active service in September last. Government was not disposed to grant the compensation until a sufficient case was made out, and with this object a committee consisting of a president and two members was ordered to assemble. After inquiring into the circumstances as to the drowning of the horse, and having proved beyond a doubt that the casualty was caused through fauna not due to the owner the claim was granted.—*Mail.*

THE GENERAL RAILWAY STATION.—The long felt want of a left-luggage room at the Central Station, Madras, is at once to be supplied by the Madras Railway authorities. It will be remembered that articles left in trains and unclaimed were kept in a small wooden room erected just above one of the dead buffer bolcks at this station, as this has been found insufficient and is unsightly, fresh accommodation is to be provided.—*Times.*

HOW THE JUBILEE WAS CELEBRATED AT PEKING.

THE North *China Daily News* gives the following account of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in the Chinese Capital:—

The memorable 21st has come at last. Serious forebodings were entertained with regard to the weather—if it did not rain, which would spoil the fireworks, it might blow, which would be death to the lanterns. During the day it did blow somewhat strongly and consigned to destruction several rows of lanterns. The heat of the day caused many of the candles to deviate from the perpendicular. Great preparations were made and with suitable climatic conditions a great success was the result. As it was the British Legation never appeared to better advantage, and Great Britain at Peking never showed such a display—an entertainment worthy of the old country. Prince Ching and the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen came in a body, nine in number at 3 o'clock, to offer their congratulations. The Diplomatic Body were invited to meet them—all in full uniform. At the request of the Prince the Marquis Tseng proposed the toast of the health and happiness of our Queen and of the welfare of her Empire. He referred to the rapid strides made in the arts and sciences during the past 50 years, which had not alone benefited her own subjects but the world at large.

The evening entertainments began at 9-30.

The Legation grounds and buildings were beautifully and magnificently lighted by hundreds of exquisite Japanese lanterns with the Union Jack painted on them. The native buildings of the Legation lent themselves to the most wonderful and fascinating illumination. The large open pavilion was draped with silks with the national ensign in profusion. It was turned into a magnificent drawing room and lounge and the raised broad way, bordered by lanterns, running from pavilion to pavilion, afforded a delightful promenade. The officers of the Legation had their private houses also illuminated. In part of Mr. Brady's was a very effective V. R. I. with Chinese lanterns, which facing the tennis lawn and the pavilions had an excellent effect. All foreign Peking was present—the diplomats in full uniform; the outside public in evening dress. The Marquis Tseng, two sons, and secretaries added additional interest to the entertainment.

The Tsung-li Yamen ministers were prevented from coming in the evening by reason of their duties next morning, either at Court or in the case of some, at the Temple of the Earth—the occasion being the summer solstice—hence a night of fasting had to be gone through, preparatory to the visit of the Emperor on the 22nd. The Emperor had graciously put off this solemn feast to enable his Ministers to honour the celebration. This is a very memorable deviation from the customs of his country, and marks in a striking manner the excellent change which time and good feeling have brought about in the minds of those in the highest places here.

Grand fireworks were let off on the tennis lawn, the guests taking up their position in the front pavilion, in proximity to the marble lions, each of which held a lighted Japanese lantern in its mouth. The illuminations were most successful, the last being a capital representation of the Royal arms, followed by one of her Majesty, with the years 1837-1887 underneath and suitable Chinese characters describing the Queen on each side. On the conclusion of the fireworks, all repaired to the large pavilion where conversation and strolling were indulged in, and light refreshments, tea, ices and wines were served.

At 11 o'clock a grand supper was prepared in the drawing and dining rooms, when the seven guests sat down to a most excellent repast, Sir John taking the head of the table, immediately under the grand oil oil painting of his most august and gracious Sovereign.

At the conclusion of the supper H. E. Herr von Brandt proposed the toast of the evening in his most felicitous manner, referring to the Queen as the mother of the Princess Royal, their future Empress, and the grand-mother of future German Emperors. Sir John replied in fitting terms, and Col. Denby next proposed the health of 'Our Hosts,' in which he said, that although his country became independent through some charge of lokin on tea, there was no country on the face of the globe, next to her own, which showed such fealty to the Queen, so queenly, gracious and womanly.

After a brief reply from Sir John, the company left the supper tables and the dancers repaired to the third pavilion, or old Queen's Room, where those inclined indulged in tripping it 'on the light fantastic toe' while the graver gathered in groups in the spacious extemporized drawing room or promenaded along the corridors and passages. The day will long be remembered at Peking. There was provided for each guest at supper a beautiful Japanese fan with the Union Jack painted upon it and the letters V.R.I. June 21st 1887.

June 22nd.

THERE is a remarkable and not very promising revival of anti-German feeling among the French. The Municipal Council of Paris has resolved to employ no more German sweepers or scavengers. A French paper has published a list of the members of the German Musical Association, characterising them all as spies; and even an officer of high rank, General Mesny, has written a letter calling on the people to boycott the German residents, and demanding that an official record of them should be kept with a view to their being arrested in a body at the instant of a declaration of war. All this is very significant, although very petty. Looking at the evidence which has been given in the Leipzig trial, one would think the Germans had more reason to suspect the French. When a man who had fought in the French army, but who became a German through the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, is found in the regular pay of the French War Office, and is proved to have traitorously supplied it with maps, plans, and particulars of German fortifications, it ill becomes the French to raise an outcry against German spies.

THE FORTUNES OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.

THE origin of the fortunes of the Rothschilds, the financial rulers of the European nations, is already obscured by legendary mists. There is a fabulous account of the enrichment of the founder of the house, Mayer Anselm Rothschild, and also a true account, which is much less dramatic and picturesque. It was to the Landgrave of Hesse that Mayer Anselm, whose property gave him, the by-name of the "Honest Jew," certainly owed the beginning of his prosperity. Threatened by the French invasion, the Landgrave confided his large fortune to Rothschild, and the latter sent it to his son Nathan in England. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, in his memoirs, gives Nathan Rothschild's own account of the matter. "The Prince of Hesse Cassel," said Rothschild, "gave my father his money. There was no time to be lost; he sent it to me. I had £600,000 arrived unexpectedly by post, and I put it to such good use that the Prince made me a present of all his wine and linen." When old Mayer Amschel felt himself dying he summoned his five sons to his bedside and enjoined upon them to remain faithful to their religion, to remain united to the end, and to undertake nothing without having first consulted their mother. "Observe these three points," he is reported to have said, "and you will soon be rich among the richest and the world will belong to you"—a prediction much more nearly fulfilled than predictions generally are.

The five sons—Anselm Mayer, Solomon, Nathan, James and Carl—soon after his death established a "pentarchy." Anselm remained in control of the parent house in Frankfort, and the others founded new branches in Vienna, London, Paris and Naples respectively. From that time all they put their hands to prospered. Their undoubtedly great financial capacity was quintupled by the wise distribution of their forces among the capitals of Europe. Whatever happened anywhere a Rothschild was certain to obtain the earliest information. The house organized special bureaus of information and special means of communication. Before the telegraph they employed trained pigeons. They always beat the Government and the press in the transmission of important news, and the perfection of their system gave them and enabled them to retain control of the exchanges everywhere. Their success in managing government loans for a long time secured them a monopoly of that profitable business, and it was so much more remunerative than any other kind of occupation that they practically confined themselves to this branch of "high finance" until the French Government one day discovered that it was possible to float a popular loan without this expensive brokerage, and thenceforth the Rothschild monopoly was broken. By that time, however, they had grown so rich that no private capitalist and no combination of private capitalists that could be got together was capable of opposing their schemes successfully. Periere, the great banker, had the sharpest struggle of any one with them, and proved himself a foeman worthy of their steel. In his case, indeed, they finally concluded to compromise and divide profits, but that is the only instance on record in which they did not give their opponents cause for deep regrets.

ANECDOTES OF BARON ANSELM MAYER.

Baron Anselm Mayer, the head of the Frankfort firm, was a man of shrewdness but great liberality. He was fond of humor, as the following anecdote shows:

Fond of wit and humor as he was, Anselm Mayer could recognise and reward wit in others, even if the sally was directed against himself. On one occasion a man wrote to him, simply saying, "Herr Baron send me a thousand guildens—and forget me." The brevity and essentially witty character of the demand at once struck Anselm Mayer, who, in forwarding the sum demanded, replied: "I send you one thousand guldens—and have forgotten you."

Here is a story showing his habituation to importunities:

One very warm summer's day, when Baron Anselm was entertaining some friends at dinner, a window directly opposite his seat happened to be unclosed. Through the aperture thus left there presently came flying, during the dessert, a packet, so well aimed that it fell right upon the Baron's plate. The guest were not unnaturally astonished, but Anselm Mayer quietly felt in his pocket, took out a gold piece and put it in the cover of the still unopened letter, which he returned with the same celerity and by the same way it had come. This novel and unique mode of bestowing charity was highly appreciated by his guests. Rothschild, however, was not satisfied; he could not feel easy until he knew what had become of the letter and its contents. Apologising, therefore, to the company, he asked permission to rise a moment. He then advanced to the open window, leant out and returned, evidently satisfied and happy, saying, half audibly, "*placiet.*" It is interesting to notice how solicitious the wealthy financier was, from force of habit, to know whether even such a trifle as that which he had just given away had been well bestowed.

In doing a good turn sometimes, he contrived to help himself also, as this illustrates:

For instance, in 1832, a well-known banking establishment in Paris had accepted without adequate security a large number of Bills drawn by a bank in North America, whose credit at that time was decidedly low. The suspension at an early date of the bank in Paris was discussed and anticipated. Rothschild himself had a great many of these doubtful acceptances in his portfolio. What did he do? He voluntarily placed the sum of forty million thalers at the disposal of the bank, whose failure would, if only for a moment, as the public, seeing the apparent confidence of Baron Anselm in its solvability, not unnaturally concluded he had good reasons for his liberality and that the rumors to the contrary were ill founded. The Paris house was saved, whilst the transaction proved very remunerative to Rothschild himself, as he had remitted this sum not in specie, or bills on other firms, but in bills, which he had bought dirt cheap, upon the bank itself.

HOW THE ROTHSCHILD ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN ENGLAND.

Naturally Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the head

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.
(21st July 1887.)
Rate of interest for on demand loans ... 4 per cent.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.
4½ Per Cent. of 1881 ... ... 97 4
5½ Per Cent. of 1886 ... ... 106 0

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.
5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912) Rs. 100 0 Nom.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	Quotation Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.sh	125
Agra Savings' Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld. ...	100	7½ p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla...	100	5 p.ct.	145
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	850
Bank of Upper India ...	100	5 p.ct.	140
Comml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct.	10prm
Delhi & London Bank ...	£25	nil.	15on
Himalaya Bank, Ld. ...	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mussoorie Bank, Ld. ...	100	4½ p.ct.	110
National Bank of India...	£12½	2½ p.ct.	123
Oudh Commercial Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	103
Oudh Kumaon	100	4½ p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	325	3 p.ct.	...
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)... ...	100	4 p.ct.	70

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	6 ad.-int.		...
Agricultural Phosphates ...	100	y 10 p.ct.		34
Alipore Coal Co....	100	nil.		120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	.....		Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.		Lqdn.
Baily Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.		145
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	nil.		94
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	7 p. ct.		1540x
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	£12·6	.....		10½
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	.....		7½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ...	100	nil.		72
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	£100	2½ p.ct.		1,200
Do. Silk Co., Ld. ...	100	y 7 p. ct.		68
Do. Telephone Co.	100	38 p. ct.		50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 10 p.sh		270x
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	3 p. ct.		68
Budge-Budge J. Mills ...	80	nil.		81
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	5 p. ct.		140
Calcutta Central Press ...	100	15 p. ct.		105
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	nil.		55
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.		109
Do. Tramways Co. ...	£10	y 2 p. ct.		87
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	5 p. ct.		101x
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.		85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	2 p. ct.		100
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.		115
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	5 p. ct.		63
Chitpur Hydraulic P. ...	100	nil.		52
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 7 p. ct.		105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.		80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	6 p. ct.		103
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	.....		34
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. ...	100	2½ p. ct.		92n
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	.....		½
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.		49
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld..	100	5 p. ct.		100
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	4 p. ct.		400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld... ...	250	nil.		145
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.		29
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.... ...	100	nil.		100
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	5 p. ct.		205
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.		102
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	2½ p. ct.		92
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.		20d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.		115
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.		92
India G. S. N. Co., Ld. ...	100	6 p. ct.		88
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.		Lqdn.
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	nil.		110
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld. ...	100	y 10 p. ct.		110
Lahore Tramway Co. ...	100	.....		110
Landing & Shipping Co....	100	nil.		68
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 19 p. ct.		90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	.....		65
Muir Mills Co., Cotton ...	200	7 p. ct.		295
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 10 p. ct.		145
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.		115
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	5 p. ct.		60
New Beerbhoom Coal ...	100	5 p. ct.		106
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.		50d.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.		£11
Rajmahal Stone Co. ...	100	y5½ p. ct.		80
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.		35
Raneegunge Coal Assn.	100	y5 p. ct.		49x
Riverside Press Co.	90	nil.		35
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2½ p. ct.		240
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	.....		Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	.....		Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.		59
Strand Bank Press Co. ...	100	nil.		51
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	2½ p. ct.		104
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.		99
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	3 p. ct.		130
Watson's Patent Press	100	nil.		83

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.
(Yearly)

Adulpore Terai (Darij.) ...	100	nil.	‡	20
Amluckie (Assam)	100	nil.	‡	Lqdn.
Amluckie...	100	5 p. ct.		42
Arouttipore (Cachar) ...	100	6 p. ct.		50
Assam Company... ...	180	10 p. ct.		530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil	‡	100
Balasun (Darjeeling) ...	100	7 p. ct.		66
Bengal (Cachar)... ...	100	3 p. ct.	‡	40
Do. contributory ...	80	3 p. ct.	‡	30
Bishnath (Assam) ...	200	4 p. ct.	‡	100
Do. contributory ...	100	4 p. ct.	‡	40
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.		165
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100	2 p. ct.		22
Central (Cachar)	200	3 p. ct.	‡	106
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil.	‡	32
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	nil.	‡	28
Cheera (Cachar)	£10	.....		50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil.	‡	24
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct.	‡	15
Cocheela (Cachar) ...	100	nil.	‡	10
Cuttecherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil.	‡	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona ...	100	8 p. ct.	‡	100
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct.	‡	31
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct.	‡	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½ p. ct.		110
Dessai & Parbatia (Assam)	100	2½ p.ct.	‡	50
Dhunsiri	100	nil.	‡	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	6½ p. ct.		136
Do. do. A... ...	£10	8 p. ct.	‡	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct.	‡	168x
Durrung (Assam)	100	3 p. ct.	‡	30
Eastern Cachar	100	nil.	‡	20
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil.	‡	30
Endogram (Cachar) ...	£10	.....		Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling) ...	100	5 p. ct.		55
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	28 p. ct.		190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil.	‡	100
Gowhatty (Assam) ...	100	.....		Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil.	‡	12
Gyabaree (Darjeeling) ...	50	nil.	‡	32
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct.	‡	95
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	15 p. ct.		95
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	3 p. ct.	‡	31
Hopetown	100	6 p. ct.	‡	100
Do. contributory ...	100	5 p. ct.	‡	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	.....		100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct.		100
Indian Terai	500	10 p. ct.	‡	440
Iringmara (Cachar) ...	100	13 p. ct.	‡	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar) ...	100	7½ p. ct.	‡	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld. ...	£5	4 ad.-int.	‡	88
Jinglam Darjeeling ...	100	nil.	‡	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct.		150
Kalncherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil.	‡	18
Kamptie Gwalloo (Assam)	100	.....		par.
Khobong (Assam) A ...	100	10 p. ct.	‡	105
Do. do. B ...	100	4 p. ct.	‡	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.) ...	60	nil.	‡	45
Kousanie	100	.....		Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	nil.	‡	14
Kurseong & Darjeeling ...	250	nil.	‡	70
Do. contributory ...	200	nil.	‡	60
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct.	‡	108
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	2½ p.ct.	‡	32
Leesh River (W. Doors) ...	£10	4 p. ct.	‡	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½ p. ct.	‡	53
Loobah	100	10p. ct.	‡	110
Lower Assam	£7½	nil.	‡	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil.	‡	Nml
Luckimpore, Assam ...	£10	6 p. ct.		60
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	nil.	‡	23
Mesai Tea Co.	100	8 p. ct	‡	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	11 p. ct.		90
Mohurgung Tea Co. ...	100	2 p. ct.	‡	25
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil.	‡	13
Do. contributory ...	90	nil.	‡	8
Moran, Assam	80	.....		30d.
Mothola, Assam	100	14 p. ct.		100
Do. contributory ...	90	14 p. ct.		90
Munjha (Darjg. Tea) ...	100	nil.	‡	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea ...	£10	nil.	‡	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	.....		Lqdn
New Mutual (Cachar)... ...	100	11p. ct.	‡	100
North Western Cachar ...	100	2½p. ct.		28
Phœnix of (Cachar) ...	85	nil.	‡	27
Pankabaree (Darjg.) ...	100	6 p. ct.	‡	52
Pashok (Darjeeling) ...	100	nil.	‡	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. ...	100	9 p. ct.	‡	80
Puttaresh (Sylhet) ...	100	nil.	‡	40
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	100	5 p. ct.	‡	40
Ring Tong (Darjg.) ...	100	nil.	‡	40
Rungamatee (Cachar)...	100	4 p. ct.	‡	58
Rungiee Rungliot ...	100	10 p. ct.		100
Sagmootia (Assam) ...	100	nil.	‡	Nml
Sapakati Tea Co. ...	100	7 p.ct.	‡	110
Second Mutual, Cachar ...	56	8 p. ct.	‡	4-5d
Second Failodhi ...	100	3 p.ct.	‡	29
Selim Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	3 p. ct.	‡	40
Singbulli & Murnah ...	100	7 p. ct.	‡	80
Singell (Darjeeling) ...	100	4 p. ct.	‡	50
Single Tea Co.	100	.....		100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	4 p.ct	‡	108
Soom (Darjeeling) ...	100	6 p.ct.	‡	75
Springside (Darjeeling) ...	100	6 p. ct.		65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)...	100	nil.	‡	16
Teendharea (Darjg.)	100	2 p. ct.	‡	26
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)... ...	100	5 p. ct.		90
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)...	100	8 p. ct.	‡	100
Tingri Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	2½ p. ct.	‡	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling) ...	200	6 p. ct.	‡	135
Upper Assam	£10	nil.	‡	15
Washabarie W. Doors... ...	100	.....		...

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* Total dividend on crop of 1886.
‡ Total dividend on crop of 1885.
—Dividend for the year.
=Buyers.
a Sellers.
to—Wanted.
x Exclusive of dividend.
n—Nominal.
r—Rupees per share.
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WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.

THE following unsolicited editorial from the *New Zealand Industrial Gazette and Pastoral and Agricultural News* of 22nd April, 1886, dealing, as it does, with a subject of vital importance, is deserving of thoughtful and respectful consideration :—

A few months ago we quoted an article which had appeared in the *Rochester Chronicle*, announcing the complete victory of Warner's Safe Cure over that terrible malady known as Bright's Disease. The article had been printed in several papers circulating within the colony; and in most cases notes were appended stating that its source was above suspicion. We were surprised to find the Press generally did not seem to consider the matter of sufficient importance to call for editorial comments. It seemed strange to us that papers supposed to have the interests of colonists—and especially the sick ones—at heart, should silently receive the news that a terrible disease had apparently met its death-blow and been conquered. We thought their silence necessarily cast very grave doubts upon the truthfulness of the statements. We, therefore, proceeded with caution; but at the risk of being the innocent means of advertising a patent medicine of doubtful efficacy, we called attention to the "Safe Cure" in our leading columns, summing up as follows:—"One of two things must be true; either a wonderful cure of a dreadful disease has been discovered, or three men said to be influentially known in Rochester have conspired with an important newspaper of that city to swindle the credulous in a most dastardly way. Our readers will agree with us that it is a matter of no small importance to suffering humanity which of these two be the fact. But how is it to be decided? Will the medical profession discuss the matter, analyse the cure, and test its efficacy? or will the doctors pass it by with the remark that 'it might be useful in certain peculiar cases?'"

We know not whether the doctors are doing their duty to the public by analysing and testing this new and pretentious cure; but we do know that the public are testing it for themselves. As we mentioned last month, a gentleman living at the Hutt has been reclaimed to health by its use. We believe he had been given up by the doctors. A solicitor in Auckland is, we believe, at our instigation, seeking its renovating assistance; and we know of others who are about to give the medicine a trial. This is all very well in its way, and no doubt time will see the wonderful properties of Warner's Safe Cure fully established. But in the meantime Bright's Disease is killing the people, and the dying patients are afraid to try the remedy unless ordered by that awe-inspiring functionary, the medical man. Looking upon the doctors as ordinary men of business, who hate success ful opponents just as other business men do, it is not surprising that they do not receive with open arms the nostrums of all who force so called specifics upon the public. But we as an advanced nation expect something more from our medical men. We like to think of them as a band of warriors drawn up to frustrate the ravages of disease, and to weaken the common enemy at every available point and by every conceivable means. What a sorry spectacle an army would present if each officer and soldier were to look with jealousy upon the attempts of all others to crush the opposing forces! Let a man who may be deemed the perfection of insignificance invent an appliance or method to aid in the destruction of his fellowman in war, and his attempt will be gratefully acknowledged by the War Office as an encouragement, whether it be promising of good or not; and if his invention should prove, upon examination, to be of real value his name will be made for ever, while those who use his weapons will be untiring in the sounding of his praise. But the inventor of a new kind of ammunition to be used in the war against disease has no tribunal by which the efficacy of his discovery may be tried and judged. In most cases, whether it be good or bad, it is met, by those who ought to be capable of judging and testing, with a few doubting and slighting remarks. There are, however, some who will give an honest opinion even against their own interests. We met with a remarkable case of this only the other day. Mr. R. Ayers, the well-known medical herbalist of this city, said, in answer to our inquiries, that he considered "Warner's Safe Cure" to be the most effective medicine known for the special diseases which it is intended to cure. Mr. Ayers has specifics of his own, so his opinion was against his pocket directly, though doubtless his honesty will be rewarded by the additional confidence with which his opinion upon all other matters will be received.

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.
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HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
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Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
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Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.
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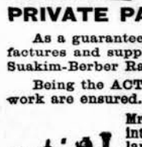

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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
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AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

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Single Three Wheel, Cab shape, Wood Body Perambulator, well upholstered, on Iron Bicycle Wheels, Apron, and Summer Hood	36	0
Wicker Bassinette *vis-a-vis* Perambulators, well upholstered, Porcelain Handle, Four Bicycle Iron Tyre Wheels, with superior Brass-jointed Turn-over Waterproof Hood, Apron, &c. ..... each Rs. 40 and	47	0
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Good quality, square Back, Wood Body *vis-a-vis* Perambulator, with Porcelain Handle, Four Bicycle Iron Tyre Wheels, with Brass-jointed Turn-over Waterproof Hood, Apron, &c. ..... each Rs. 44 and	53	0
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Waterproof Hoods, for wet weather, complete with Frame, Strap, &c., for Single Perambulators	6	0
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Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

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TEETH LIKE PEARLS,

white and sound teeth, perfect freedom from decay, a healthy action of the gums, and delightfully fragrant breath can best be obtained by discarding gritty tooth powders and acid washes and using daily

Rowlands' Odonto

or Pearl Dentifrice, a white powder composed of the most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal, and warranted free from any gritty or deleterious ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, eradicates scurvy, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, while its antiseptic and anti-corbutic properties exercise a highly beneficial influence on the teeth and gums. All Dentists allow that neither tincture or powder can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and preventing decay as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself.

No other Odonto is genuine.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is now sold in a golden colour for fair and golden-haired people and children.

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THE MOST ECONOMICAL and BEST IN THE WORLD.

SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials.
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Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.

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Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.

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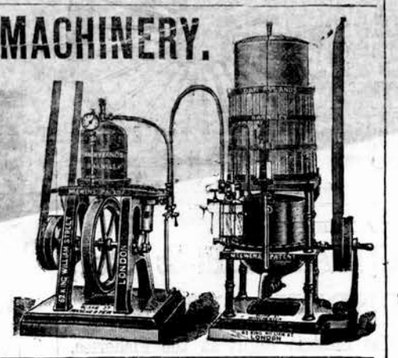

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COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

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THE WORLD RENOWNED

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS,

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.

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Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 70 „

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.

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Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 38 „

JOHN BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.

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Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 95 „

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Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 73 „

Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.

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The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.

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Concentrated Perfumes—Of great Fragrance & Strength:

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CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS—*The Newest Perfume.*

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READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and think two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

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ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

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TRADE GOLD MEDALS—
PARIS, 1878. CALCUTTA, 1884.
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FRANGIPANNE | YLANG YLANG
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Unsurpassed for its strength and delightful fragrance. It is far superior to the numerous compounds sold under the same name.

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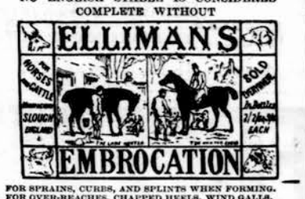
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" in a "Golden Lyre."

NO ENGLISH STABLE IS CONSIDERED COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
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FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
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FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR FOOT ROT, AND SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
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From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

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"Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables. I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
"Master of Belvoir Hunt."

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"Gentlemen,—I use the Royal Embrocation in my stables and kennels, and have found it very serviceable. I have also used the Universal Embrocation for lumbago and rheumatism for the last two years, and have suffered very little since using it.
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BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

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THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and restores mankind to the most shattered and debilitated constitution, from whatever cause arising.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

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1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100	Rs. 3	0	7.	Imperial	per 100	Rs. 3	0
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3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	„	„ 4	0	9.	Prince of Wales	„	„ 1	12
4.	Fince (Lady)	„	„ 3	0	10.	Prince Boris	„	„ 1	8
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Extra Flowers, per lb. ..... Rs. 12 0 | No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb. ..... Rs. 6 0
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REAL HABANA CIGARS.

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		per box of	25	Rs.	a.			per box of	100	Rs.	a.
Exquisite		per box of	25	Rs.	6	0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of	100	Rs.	9	0
El Rey del Mondo		„	50	„	11	0	El Callope	„	50	„	5	0
Joss Vargas		„	25	„	7	0	La Selika	„	50	„	5	0
La Flor de Tobaccos		„	50	„	5	0	Romeo and Juliette	„	100	„	4	0
Trabucos Alexandrie		„	25	„	3	4	La Flor de Java	„	100	„	4	8
Semiramis		„	100	„	11	0	La Deliice (per packet of 25, Rs. 1)	„	100	„	4	8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb.	Rs. 3	0	Cavendish	per lb.	Rs. 1	8
Medium	„ „	2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	„ „	3	0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

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THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without its disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

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Penney's Patent Wheat Graders,

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And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

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They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

CAPACITIES—40, 60, 80, 120 to 350 Bushels per Hour.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

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